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THE O. S. GRAY NURSERY!

LOOK AT 'EM" Nuggets of Gold—just like money—as good as cash in the bank! Here you see a small part of our 1945 crop. Yes!—they're from an O. S. Gray Pecan Orchard, developed the GRAYWAY, about 200 miles south of Arlington, in Texas. I tell you there's money in pecans! I SHOW YOU THERE'S MONEY IN PECANS! What I have done, and am doing, others can do—YOU CAN DO"

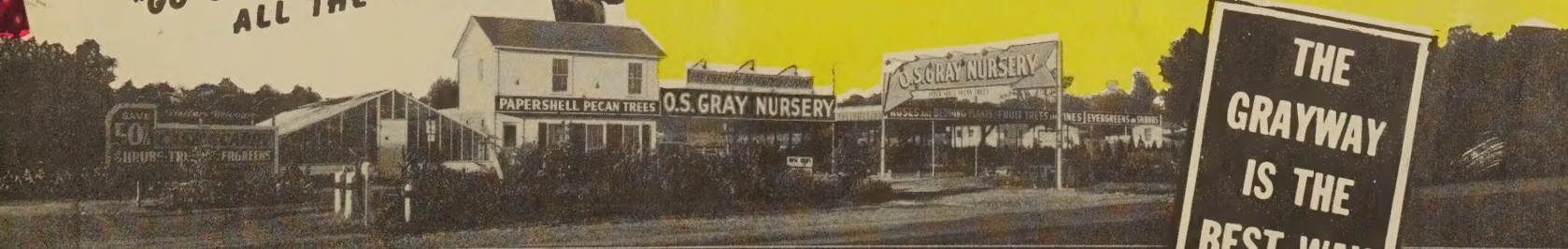
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Agriculture



PAPERSHELL
PECAN TREES
FLOWERING SHRUBS
ROSES -- VINES
BERRIES -- GRAPES
EVERGREENS
FRUIT TREES
WALNUTS

"GO GRAYWAY
ALL THE WAY"

Headquarters
for the famous
GRAYWAY PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES



THE
GRAYWAY
IS THE
BEST WAY

O. S. GRAY NURSERY
ARLINGTON, TEXAS

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (TEXAS STYLE)

1492—Columbus discovered America. Contrary to rumor, he was not an Italian, but a Texan who was recognized as royalty in Queen Isabella's Court.



1620 — First Texan set foot on Plymouth Rock.



1774—Paul Revere's ride. Paul was not from Texas but his horse was.



1775—Valley Forge—one of the darkest moments in history, ranking next to the Alamo.



1776—Texans help Yankees draw up Declaration of Independence.



1812 — British discover naval supremacy of Texas.



1845 — The Union joins Texas.



1898—Texans win Spanish-American War.



1914 — Texans complete Panama Canal.



1918—Texans drive thru Argonne to win World War.



1929—Texan tries to warn world that Wall Street crash is imminent.

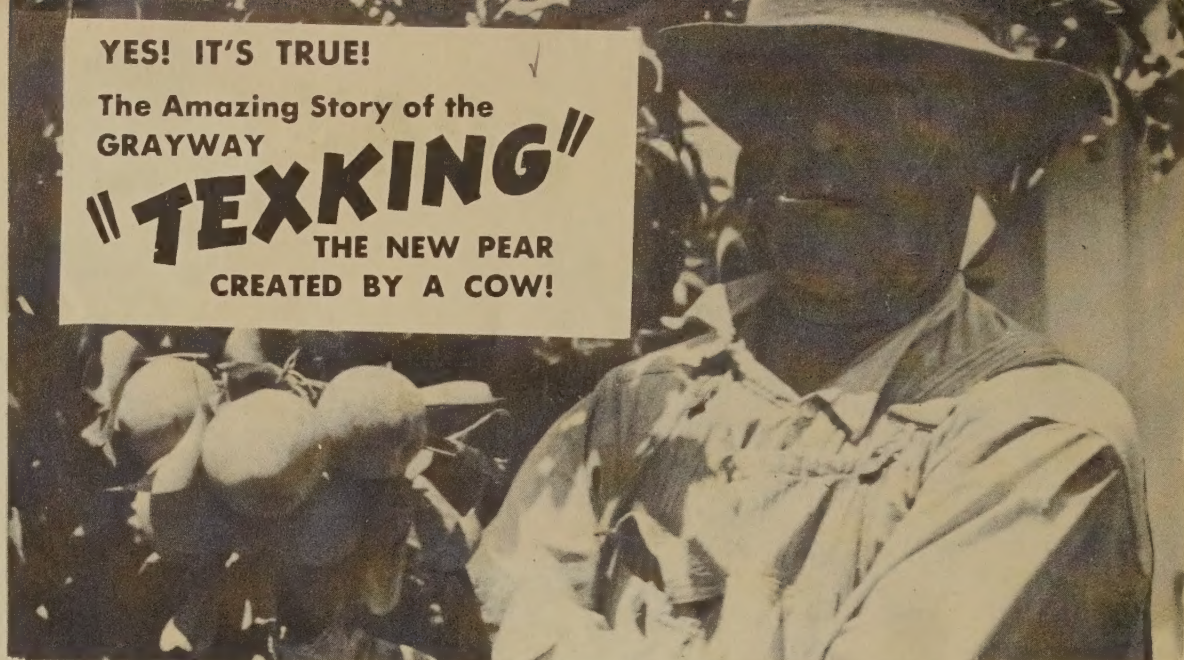


1941 — United States caught napping at Pearl Harbor, calls on Texas to declare war on Japan.

YES! IT'S TRUE!

The Amazing Story of the GRAYWAY

"TEXKING"
THE NEW PEAR
CREATED BY A COW!



TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

And you'll agree after you have read this story of the new GRAYWAY "TEXKING" PEAR—for the truth is that this pear was actually created by a cow.

Here's the true story. Several years ago a Texas family purchased a pear tree. This family owned a cow that, like other cows, enjoyed eating green grass to give a lot of good white milk, as is the habit of all good cows.

One day the family tied a rope around her neck—not to hang her, of course, but to keep her from wandering off. They tied the rope to a stake in the back yard so that she might eat the luscious grass that grew near the pear tree.

The cow managed to get the rope wrapped securely around the young pear tree, breaking it off beneath the ground. It surely looked like the end of that pear tree. But lo—soon

a green sprout appeared from below the graft, from the original wild or seedling roots. This sprout grew rapidly and soon began to bear pears. And what pears! Nobody had ever seen anything like them. Experts in the U. S. Department of Agriculture said that so far as they knew, it was unlike any named variety.

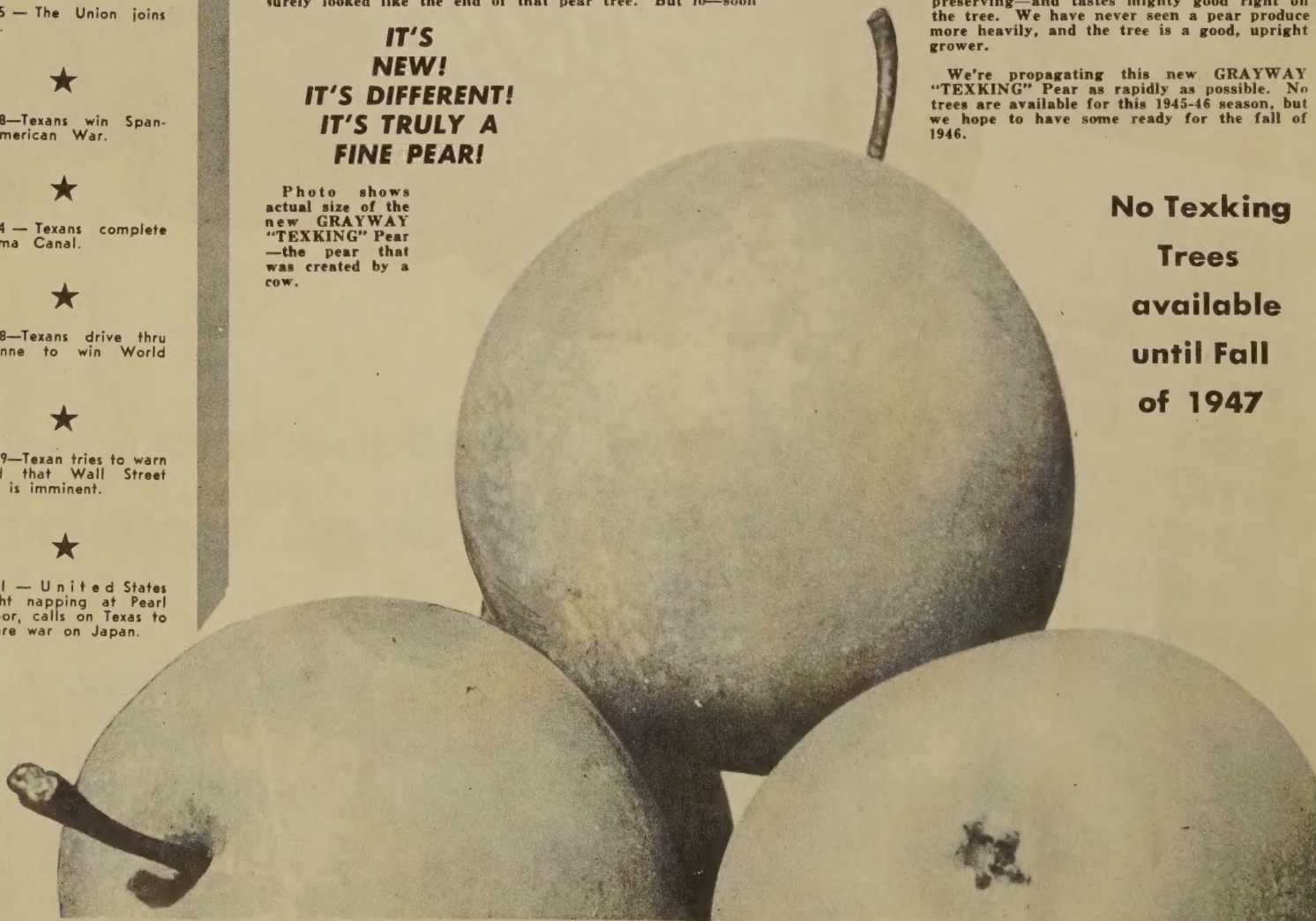
The cow had created an entirely new pear. The TEXKING is an early bearer—little trees only 3 to 4 feet high bear heavily. The tree appears highly resistant to blight. The fruits are large, russet in color, and get sweet on the tree. It ripens early and keeps a long time. I have kept them in my refrigerator until after Christmas. Flesh is smooth with practically no grit. It's grand for canning and preserving—and tastes mighty good right off the tree. We have never seen a pear produce more heavily, and the tree is a good, upright grower.

We're propagating this new GRAYWAY "TEXKING" Pear as rapidly as possible. No trees are available for this 1945-46 season, but we hope to have some ready for the fall of 1946.

**IT'S
NEW!
IT'S DIFFERENT!
IT'S TRULY A
FINE PEAR!**

Photo shows actual size of the new GRAYWAY "TEXKING" Pear—the pear that was created by a cow.

**No Texking
Trees
available
until Fall
of 1947**



"Follow the GRAYWAY all the Way"

**Introduced by
O. S. GRAY NURSERY
Arlington, Texas**



YES SIR!

**THE GRAYWAY TEXKING
PEAR BEARS EARLY**

**THE BEST OF THE STANDARD VARIETIES
BUDED ON OUR OWN
TESTED GRAYWAY ROOTSTOCKS**

**NEW
VARIETIES**

The man who saves money nowadays isn't a miser—he's a wizard.

Estimates of the total of insect species, described and undescribed, range from two to ten million. Over a half million species have been described.

As the poet, Frank Libby Stanton, wrote: "This world that we're a-livin' in Is mighty hard to beat; You get a thorn with every rose, But ain't the roses sweet?"

An honest confession is good for the soul, but bad for the reputation.

The perfume of a flower comes from the plant itself and arises from a volatile oil which the plant makes.

The original name of Ford Motor Company was Detroit Automobile Company.

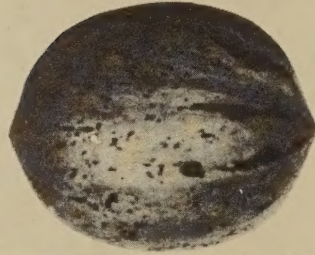
The Mason-Dixon Line is the boundary between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and extends as originally surveyed to a point 244 miles west of the Delaware River.

Grapes should never be picked when wet as dampness encourages decay.

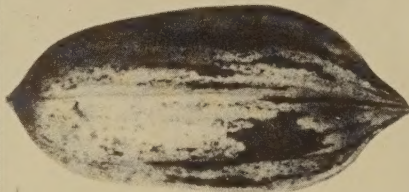
Is this the biggest tree in Texas? A live oak tree near Rockport 25½ feet in circumference?

One of the largest pecan trees in Texas is said to be one growing near El Paso. It has a diameter of 10½ ft. and is 160 ft. high. It is growing near an irrigation ditch and of course has an ample water supply.

Western Varieties



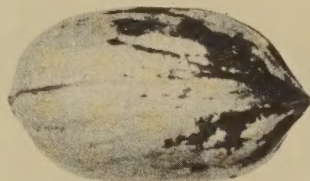
BURKETT Large—40 per lb. Thin shell; 50% plump, rich kernel. Mid-season ripener; heavy, producer. Popular western variety.



WESTERN SCHLEY—Early and heavy producer; about 55 per pound; 60% kernel. Moderately early ripener; vigorous grower; good yard tree.



SQUIRREL'S DELIGHT Early, heavy producer; large—50 per pound; medium shell—56% kernel. Extra early ripener; vigorous grower.



SAN SABA IMPROVED—Medium size; 60 per pound, 60% kernel. A heavy producer after it comes into bearing. Ripens moderately early.



CLARK—Early, prolific, regular bearer; 65 per pound; 57% kernel, high quality. Ripens mid-season.

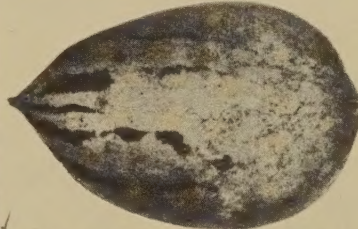


NUMBER SIXTY—A real papershell—about 60-70% kernel. Early producer; good bearer; one of the finest eating pecans.

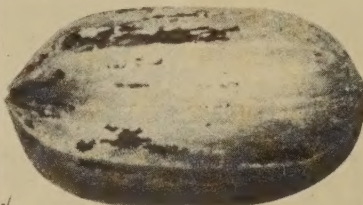
Eastern Varieties



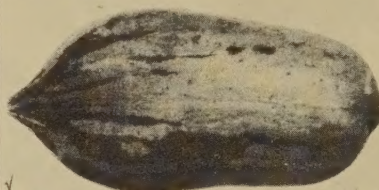
SUCCESS—Most popular eastern variety in Texas. Large—40 per pound; medium shell; 52% kernel. Fairly early producer; ripens uniformly in mid-season. Buds late in spring.



DESIRABLE—One of the largest. Excellent cracker; early bearing; promises to be one of heaviest producers; thinner shell than success.



STUART—Old variety, safely used over wider territory than probably any other. Large, medium shell—48-50% kernel. Early ripener.



SCHLEY—Unsurpassed quality and flavor. Large—50 per pound. Fully 60% kernel. Brings highest market price. Very thin shell.



DELMAS Large—40 per pound, 47% kernel. Too late maturing for Oklahoma. Productive with age. Perhaps the most beautiful yard tree of all.



MOORE—An amazing producer; bears early and heavy; ripens early enough to be one of first on market; 67 per pound; 50% kernel.

These are a few of the new varieties we believe will produce unusual results — and which we can safely recommend for extensive trial.

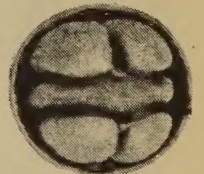
Three new pecans, Coy, Tissue Paper, and Johnson, Mature perfectly in Southern Kansas where they originated. There is a definite need for more good varieties that will mature properly north of Central Oklahoma where frost catches some.

COY—Slightly larger than Tissue Paper. One of the most attractive nuts, in bulk, that we have seen. Excellent kernel that comes out clean.

TISSUE PAPER—One of the thinnest shells; sweet, oily and fine flavor—a beautiful meat. Original tree said to be a good producer, with record of bearing every year.

JOHNSON—Also from Southeastern Kansas. A very heavy producer that ripens early in September. A long, slender nut.

**THE NEW
BRAKE
PECAN**



If there could be such a thing as a perfect pecan, this must be the nearest thing to it yet produced. Extraordinarily thin shell, about the same thickness as an eggshell. Regular shape. Smooth, plump kernels, 60% to 66% of total weight. We have never seen its equal in cracking-out qualities. Bears 2 to 5 nuts per cluster. Very regular fruiter, early producer.

The first patented pecan, introduced by Mr. Wm. Brake, Rocky Mount, North Carolina. We have exclusive distribution of this wonderful pecan for the Southwest.



Cup awarded to Brake for "Best Shelling Pecan"—1934.

GRAYWAY

PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES

PRICE LIST No. 47

All Prices F. O. B.
Arlington unless
otherwise noted.

Use regular Order Blank
enclosed in this catalog,
or just any sheet of pa-
per, for ordering GRAY-
WAY Papershell Pecan
Trees. Be sure to state
variety, quantity and
size.

O. S. GRAY NURSERY

ARLINGTON, TEXAS

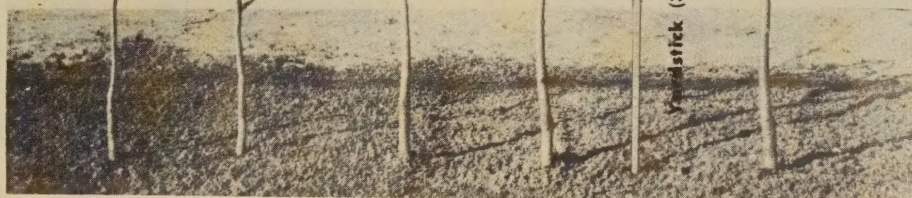
Size No. 607

Size No. 407

Size No. 307

Size No. 257

Size No. 177



Fresh dug Grayway Pa-
pershell Pecan Trees will
transplant successfully un-
til late March and some-
times early April. We
have never had to stop
earlier than March 20th
yet.



In transplanting Paper-
shell Pecan Trees, dig the
hole deep enough to per-
mit the upper side or lat-
eral root to be about the
width of a man's hand,
or approximately four
inches beneath the top of
the ground. This usually
plants the tree about the
same depth as it original-
ly grew.



Planting trees or shrubs
too deeply often harms or
even kills them by smoth-
ering the roots. Roots
must have air in order to
function properly. It is a
mistaken idea to think
that deep planting puts
the roots down where they
can get more moisture;
if the roots get a lot of
moisture and no air, they
sour and of course the
tops die.



Termites sometimes kill
newly planted trees by
eating out the inside of
the roots. Such damage
is easily determined by
digging out the roots. If
termites are present, they
may often be trapped by
partly burying tightly rolled
wet newspaper near
the tree. Remove the wet
paper periodically and
destroy the termites. Keep
this up for a time, and it
often permits successful
tree growth. Stand the
wet papers vertically, let-
ting a few inches extend
into the air to permit
easy removal.



One of the best ways
to prevent borer damage
to newly planted paper-
shell pecan trees is to
wrap the trunks with
paper. The wrapping
should extend from the
ground to the first limb
and should be of suf-
ficient thickness to last
throughout the first sum-
mer. From 15 to 20 thick-
nesses of newspaper are
all right. Paper wrappings
protect from borers, from
sunburn and from rabbits.
Burlap will protect from
sun and rabbits, but NOT
from borers. We recom-
mend this paper wrapping
for all pecan trees for the
first summer. Wrap for
a second summer if the
tree has not gotten off
to good growth, as borers
are fond of trees in a
weakened condition.

Size	Diameter (Inches)	Approximate Height	1-5 Trees (Each)	6-29 Trees (Each)	30-74 Trees
No. 177	Prepaid Parcel Post	2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.75	) — Same price, any quantity.	
No. 207	Prepaid Parcel Post	3 to 4 ft.	2.00		
No. 257	1 1/16 to 1 3/16	4 to 6 ft.	2.50	2.35	2.25
No. 307	1 3/16 to 1 5/16	5 to 7 ft.	3.00	2.85	2.75
No. 407	1 5/16 to 1 1/8	6 to 8 ft.	4.00	3.75	3.50
Many of the following two sizes have borne a few nuts in the nursery row.					
No. 607	1 1/8 to 1 3/8	7 to 9 ft.	6.00	5.50	5.00
No. 857	1 3/8 to 1 9/16	8 to 10 ft.	8.50	8.00	7.50
BEARING SIZES Most of the following sizes have borne one or more crops of papershell pecans in the nursery field. Some have borne five or six crops.					
No. 1157	1 9/16 to 1 3/4	8 to 11 ft.	11.50	11.00	NOTE: If these bearing sizes are to be packed for shipment, add 10% for packing material.
No. 1377	1 3/4 to 2	10 to 12 ft.	13.75	13.25	
No. 1657	2 to 2 1/2	11 to 14 ft.	16.50	16.00	
No. 2257	2 1/2 to 3	13 to 16 ft.	22.50	22.00	

SPECIALS: We can quote on trees up to 5 inches in di-
ameter that have borne good crops of pecans for several
years.

**ALL BEARING SIZE GRAYWAY TREES ARE GIVEN OUR
SCIENTIFIC CHEMICAL ROOT TREATMENT WITHOUT
EXTRA CHARGE.**

- (1) Add 5c per tree if Scientific Chemical Root-Treatment is desired.
- (2) Add 25c per tree for Coy, Tissue Paper, Johnson, Major, Green River and Brake.
- (3) Add 50c per tree for Mayhan.
- (4) These prices are F.O.B. Arlington. Write for prices on large quantities of trees.
- (5) All sizes except No. 177 and No. 207 should be sent by express or motor freight.
- (6) The length of the root is NOT included in the height of the tree.
- (7) Trees will be pruned, ready for planting, unless you instruct us otherwise.

GRAYWAY METHOD OF PECAN TREE CLASSIFICATION

Our customers have been so well pleased with our method of classifying our Western Grown papershell trees that we are using it again. The usual method of using height alone very often places tall, slender trees in a high price class where they do not belong. The diameter of a tree is, in our opinion, the best indication of its value; so we go almost altogether by diameter rather than by height.

The illustrations and specifications are for your guidance, to make it easy for you to order just what you want. Some varieties and trees vary slightly. Bear in mind that no two trees are exactly alike. We have chosen trees in the illustrations as fair representatives of the various classes.

PARCEL POST SIZES. Sizes Nos. 177 and 207 may be sent by parcel post right to your mail box. The No. 177 have paper-shell tops two feet or more in length and are dug about 2 1/4 feet deep, making the entire tree nearly five feet long. The No. 207 is a larger tree, running nearly six feet long, root and top. Both these sizes will transplant easily, and with reasonable care nearly 100% of them should live and grow.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee our papershell trees to be true to variety and in first-class condition when they leave the nursery, but we do not guarantee them to live or grow — see our guarantee terms elsewhere in our catalog.

SAVE! by using "B" GRADE TREES

Size No. 257—Deduct \$.25 per tree
Size No. 307—Deduct .50 per tree
Size No. 407—Deduct .50 per tree
Size No. 607—Deduct 1.00 per tree
Size No. 857—Deduct 1.00 per tree
Size No. 1157—Deduct 1.50 per tree
Size No. 1327—Deduct 1.25 per tree
Size No. 1657—Deduct 1.50 per tree

"B" GRADE TREES are just as good fundamentally as the Standard "A" Grade, except they have trunks or tops not straight enough to be put in the top grade. Some of them may have a slight wound or skinned place that will heal over and not hurt the real worth of the tree. If you are planting an orchard and want your money to go just as far as possible and don't mind staking a few trees, we recommend the "B" Grade trees for your consideration. It is the grade that I nearly always use in my own orchard planting, for experience has shown me that crooks in young trees don't amount to much as they grow out naturally as the tree gets older.

We have been selling "B" trees for many years to customers who have come to the nursery where they could see them in person, but this is the first time we have ever put them in our catalog. They are real "economy" trees.

"C" GRADE TREES are too crooked for the "B" grade—often have tops bent over at quite an angle and need staking for a year or two. Some have a short root or a split limb, etc. If you have a piece of hazardous bottom land or a field where you don't want to spend much money for trees, perhaps the C-grades will fill the bill. They usually sell for about half price, and a good percent of them should develop into nice trees.

HOW TO PLAN A MODERN GRAYWAY PAPERSHELL PECAN ORCHARD



This beautiful pecan orchard, just in its tenth year, belongs to the U. S. Government.
Good soil—good trees—good care.



Over 2500 pounds delicious papershell pecans per acre the fifteenth year—nearly \$1000 per acre retail value.
Look how the trees are hanging with nuts.

PLAN ADAPTED FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT PLANTING

During the past few years we have been using, in quite a number of commercial plantings for our customers, an orchard plan adapted from the planting plan of an orchard of about 2,000 trees belonging to the U. S. Government near Brownwood, Texas. The heart of this plan is the utilization of early, heavy-bearing varieties spaced to occupy the land fully during the early life of the orchard, thereby bringing it into paying production at a very early age.

EARLY and HEAVY PRODUCTION

We believe it is possible for a well cared for pecan orchard set according to our modern plan actually to pay for itself before the ordinary planting will come into profitable commercial production.

An orchard set by this plan should come into commercial production from 3 to 5 years earlier than the ordinary planting, be in profitable bearing stage at 6 to 8 years of age, and in commercial production at around 10 years of age as compared with 15 to 20 years for the usual planting. The orchard should produce **QUADRUPLE** the income of an ordinary

planting for the first 12 to 15 years, and **DOUBLE** it for the following 8 to 12 years.

Our modern plan also provides **POLLENIZERS**. In recent years scientific workers have shown that certain varieties of pecans produce better with other nearby varieties to furnish pollen at the proper time.

FREE PLANNING SERVICE

We place at the disposal of our customers, a complete, free planning service. In addition to recommending or helping you to select the best varieties, we will prepare without charge a tree layout plan for your orchard. We invite you to draw upon our many years of experience in growing and developing **GRAYWAY** trees for people who have achieved real success in this highly profitable type of tree-farming.

MODERN ORCHARD PLAN: We have prepared a leaflet with diagram and explanation of details of our modern orchard plan. Send 10 cents in stamps or coin to defray printing and mailing costs. The proper choice of varieties can be made far more intelligently by following this tried and proved planting plan. See list of **GRAYWAY** Varieties.

GRAYWAY TREES ARE WELL-GROWN FROM THE START . . . ABUNDANT IN ENERGY AND VITALITY . . . EASY TO TRANSPLANT AND QUICK TO BEAR

It doesn't take long to grow a bearing **GRAYWAY** Papershell Pecan Tree. In former years, many thought it took 25 to 30 years to have a bearing papershell pecan orchard, but it doesn't take long to have a fine, producing orchard with the **GRAYWAY** modern scientific planting plan, with proper management, and above all, with these amazing early-bearing **GRAYWAY** papershell pecan trees on tested rootstocks.



We're proud of our **GRAYWAY** Papershell Pecan Trees. And that pride is coupled with a determination to give them a proper start in life, to provide every safeguard for their security and well-being from the first day throughout their entire stay in our nursery. That care pays dividends, later on, for you in your **GRAYWAY** orchard.



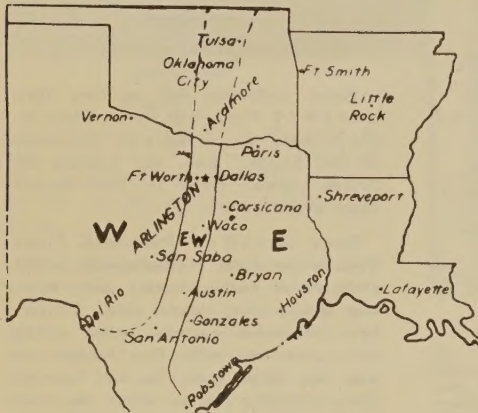
Above scene is typical at O. S. **GRAYWAY** NURSERY where thousands of fine **GRAYWAY** Papershell Pecan Trees are getting a healthy start in life. And they deserve all the nice things our hundreds of visitors say about them.



Nearly 1000 **GRAYWAY** papershell pecan trees are growing in this fine young orchard that belongs to the U. S. Government, just beginning to bear.

Only a short time until they will begin to produce a good profit.

SUGGESTIONS ON SELECTING PAPERSHELL PECAN VARIETIES



Many customers select their varieties and write us to change them if they have selected the wrong kinds.

Use the map as a general guide in choosing between Eastern (E) and Western (W) varieties. Area "E-W" is most difficult. In general use eastern varieties in lowlands and western in uplands in area "E-W."

Pecan Varieties Should Be Chosen for a Definite Purpose

Too many people have selected their pecan varieties for only one thing; namely, "size." As a result, many inferior pecans have been planted, as some of the largest varieties, such as Nelson and Mahan, two of the largest, are good examples of nuts that have been notoriously poor fillers in our territory. We make a constant study of the actual performance of pecan varieties in bearing orchards in our territory so that we can give the very best suggestion to our customers in their choice of the most profitable kinds.

Varieties for More Northern Sections

For Northwest Texas, Western, Central and Northern Oklahoma, Northern Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri, it is important to have varieties that mature early—ahead of frost.

Northwest Texas and Western Oklahoma

We suggest Squirrel's Delight, Western Schley, Number Sixty and San Saba Improved as some of the best.

Central and Northern Oklahoma

Stuart, Squirrel's Delight, San Saba Improved, Number Sixty, Success and Schley. We call attention also to Coy, Tissue Paper and Johnson that originated in Southeastern Kansas; and to the Major and Green River, two Kentucky varieties that have been doing well in Northern Oklahoma.

Kansas, Missouri and North Arkansas

The Coy, Tissue Paper and Johnson, originating in Southeastern Kansas; and the Major and Green River, originating in Kentucky, certainly should be more widely used for plantings. Among our standard sorts, the Stuart seems about as good as any, but there isn't much actual information about pecans in these areas, although there are thousands of native pecans along many of the streams, indicating the possibility of commercial development with proper varieties.

Importance of Tonnage-Yield

The largest and finest pecan in the world is worthless commercially unless it will bear good crops. From a money-making standpoint, a variety that will give a high yield is of utmost importance. The heavy-yielding varieties, not the shy-bearers, will continue to be the most profitable.

EARLY PRODUCTION is also an important item. We know an orchard just 9 years from transplanting, from which over 6,000 pounds per acre have been harvested from the early bearing variety Moore, whereas less than 400 pounds per acre have been gotten from the late bearing variety in the same field.



The Most Beautiful SHADE TREE

"He who plants a GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Tree plants shade, comfort, pleasant hours and food for those who pass that way."

A few trees certainly make a big difference in the appearance of a home, don't they? No wonder we love trees so much! They do so much for us in so many ways. In fact, the home that lacks the framing of a few beautiful trees seems somewhat "naked," while the one with just a few trees is transformed into a most inviting and lovely place.

The Pecan is one of the most beautiful and long-lived of trees, valuable not only because of its shapely form and long life, but also for its delightful, nutritious nuts. The food value of pecans is well known, but do you know that a single pound of pecan meats has approximately the same amount of food value or energy as four pounds of beef?

The wild birds, wild animals and Indians knew well the nutritive value of the pecan. Both the squirrel and the Indian stored them for winter food supply.

SHADE TREES THAT PAY DIVIDENDS

The pecan is the only tree we know of that will actually PAY you for setting it out. It will repay you every penny you put into it and then continue to pay dividends in cash (if you sell the nut crop) year after year—yes, long after the planter has departed from the scene. We have a friend who gathered more than 1,000 pounds of fine papershell pecans from his yard shade trees. Most homes in the pecan belt can grow a valuable part of their food supply on GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees right in their

yards, for the pecan will provide both shade and food.

When you buy an ordinary shade tree you SPEND money, but when you buy a GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Tree for your home, you are making a wise investment that you can expect to pay ever-increasing dividends as the years go by. Had you ever thought that just a few GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees planted about your home might easily pay your taxes? We have a photograph of a home in South Texas with one pecan tree in the yard that has kept the taxes completely paid for many years.



A TREE FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Why not plant a GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Tree for each member of your family? Children will thrill to the idea of possessing a tree, of having a GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Tree actually planted for them. Why not let the tree and the child grow up together? What finer home-tie? What better psychology than the suggestion that your child strive to develop a character as sturdy and stalwart as the tree you have planted for him?

The first bathtub in the United States was installed by Adam Thompson, at Cincinnati, in 1842. While in England he learned that the Prime Minister had such a device. Boston forbid the use of bathtubs by city ordinance, and Virginia laid a tax of \$30 per annum to discourage the practice, then considered dangerous.



Does advertising pay? There are 26 mountains in Colorado higher than Pike's Peak.



The plant that produces the banana, is not, strictly speaking, a tree. It is perennial herb that grows to a height of from 10 to 30 feet. The fruit grows upward.



The orange is a native of India or Southern China.



The gila monster, a large lizard found in Arizona and New Mexico, is the only poisonous lizard in this country.



Irish potatoes originated in America; were later introduced to Ireland.



The first metal plow in the United States was demonstrated by John Newbold, in 1797. Farmers refused to use it believing the cast-iron would damage the soil.



A recent Treasury survey revealed that all most people want is lower taxes and larger appropriations.



Greensburg, Ind., has a tree-topped tower on its county courthouse — a large, growing tree that can be seen from railway trains that pass through the town.

PRICES OF PECAN BUDS & GRAFTS

Delivered by Parcel Post or Express

10	.....	\$ .75
25	.....	1.25
50	.....	2.00
100	.....	2.50
500	.....	10.00
1000	.....	17.50

We guarantee our buds and grafts to count out in full.

It may be a little farther around the corner of a square deal, but the road is better.



The first plant patent was issued August 18, 1931, and was for a variety of rose.



The first known importation of bananas into the U. S. was in 1867, when a small shipment was received at New Orleans from Bay Island off the coast of Spanish Honduras.



The New York Sun was the first newspaper to be sold on the streets in this country.



A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman, of the next generation.



The first building and loan association in the United States was organized at Frankford, Penn., in 1831.



Peter Minuit, a German colonist, bought the entire island of Manhattan from the Indians for articles valued at only \$24.00. It is not known what the articles were, but "Manhattan" is an Indian word meaning "Place of Drinking."



The peach originated in China.



The first Postmaster General of the U. S. was Benjamin Franklin, appointed by the Continental Congress, July 26, 1775.



The distance between the two most remote points in Texas is greater than that from Chicago to either the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.



*Of the 380 million people in India at least 325 million go barefooted.

EASY TO LIVE!

GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees are chock-full of stored-up energy. Customers find them easy to live and grow and our files are full of letters from folks who have expressed amazement at the way these GRAYWAY trees just seem to dig their roots down into the soil and start growing.

One secret of GRAYWAY will be found in the care the young trees receive in our nursery. Every tree is given a proper start in life, watched and properly cared for. They are grown, dug and handled carefully and packed to reach the customer in excellent condition.

The GRAYWAY plan of supervised care from the baby stage until the trees are ready for shipment and transplanting is one reason for so many successful GRAYWAY plantings!

HEALTHY BABIES

Pictured below is a modern GRAYWAY planned orchard, during its first year, where OVER 2,000 HEALTHY, YOUNG GRAYWAY PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES are getting the right start. In just a few years this land will be blanketed with fine GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees in one of the finest orchards in the country.



Count'em—fifteen fine Papershell Pecans, as delicious as any you've ever eaten, the second summer after planting this GRAYWAY Tree. This is not at all uncommon. Can't you see that it won't take long for your GRAYWAY Trees to bear—before the money will begin to roll in?



3 TO 4 YEARS OLD

Above photo shows some of over 5,000 GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees, on tested GRAYWAY rootstocks, in a perfect orchard setting. These fine trees, 3 to 4 years old when this picture was taken will soon be producing in commercial quantities. Hundreds of these trees were already bearing when the picture was made.

UNCLE SAM A GRAYWAY CUSTOMER



This large shipment of GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees is for the United States Government, Department of Agriculture, for one of the government's experimental papershell pecan orchards.

EARLY TO BEAR!

GRAYWAY TREES MAKE GOOD!

Many customers tell us that their GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees begin to bear the second year. Hundreds of our nursery trees are bearing delicious pecans right in the nursery rows every year.

Many GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees shipped for transplanting in the orchards of our customers were bearing before they were sold. Visitors have expressed surprise upon seeing tree after tree with fine clusters of nuts on them right in our nursery rows, thinking as so many do, that they would have to wait years for the first crop of delicious papershell pecans.

When you set out GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees you won't have to wait long—because GRAYWAY Trees are EARLY TO BEAR!



5 YEARS OLD

Above you see only a few of nearly 10,000 trees in this extensive orchard—many of them already bearing, AND AT ONLY 5 YEARS OF AGE. Just look at these fine trees. It takes real root-systems to produce trees that grow like these EASY TO LIVE, EARLY TO BEAR, GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees.



42 LBS. PER TREE EIGHTH YEAR

Above photo was taken when trees in this fine GRAYWAY orchard were only 7 years old. Nearly 1,000 GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees on GRAYWAY tested rootstocks are now coming into worthwhile production in this beautiful orchard. Trees of the Moore variety, in 8th year averaged 42 pounds per tree! SOME TREES YIELDED NEARLY ONE HUNDRED POUNDS! Doesn't this prove that GRAYWAY TREES ARE EARLY TO BEAR—that you don't have to wait long for worthwhile production?

NEW SCIENTIFIC ROOT TREATMENT

AMAZING DISCOVERY

O. S. Gray Nursery is the first to offer this new Scientific Chemical Root Treatment developed by workers in the U. S. Pecan Laboratory in Texas.

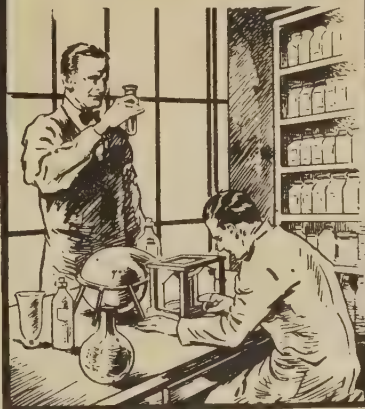
The photographs reproduced on this paper speak for themselves—show conclusively how this new chemical substance causes new root growth on transplanted pecan trees to an amazing degree. A comparison of treated and untreated pecan trees showing the more rapid growth of trees treated with this amazing chemical substance can be seen by anyone visiting the experimental orchard of the U. S. Government at Brownwood, Texas.

We are successfully transplanting large, bearing-size pecan trees by the use of this chemical. Trees transplant with less set-back and grow more rapidly.

We regard this new scientific method of chemical root treatment as one of the most important contributions to horticulture, in recent years.

And remember—you may obtain GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees with this new scientific chemical root treatment.

A PRODUCT OF MODERN RESEARCH



Developed by scientific workers in the U. S. Pecan Laboratory in Texas.

A new world is emerging from the test-tubes of America's research laboratories. The chemical substance (Indole butyric acid) with which GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees are treated is a part of this new world of finer things for better living.



SEE THE DIFFERENCE!

Look at the two roots pictured above. What a difference! Here you see treated and untreated roots of two pecan trees, same age, transplanted, then dug up at the end of the first season. Photograph shows amazing new root growth stimulated on TREATED roots which are shown at right, compared to roots at left which had no treatment.

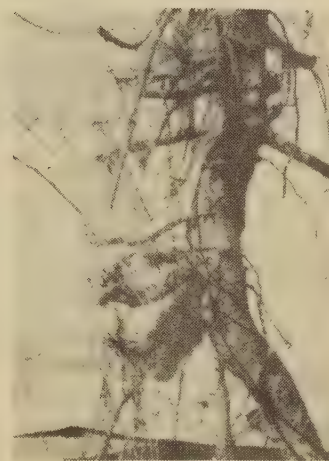
PLUS GRAYWAY TESTED ROOTSTOCKS

A papershell pecan tree is really TWO SEPARATE, individual units, joined by budding or grafting. It consists of a papershell TOP budded or grafted onto the ROOT, or underground portion. The best papershell pecan top budded on an inferior root can produce only an inferior tree. It is like a fine house built on a quicksand foundation.

Since the top of the tree must depend upon the root for food and moisture, we decided that if we could find a superior rootstock, we could then produce a "double-improved" papershell pecan tree, with "Good Blood at Both Ends of the Tree."

For nearly 15 years we have been testing and comparing rootstocks from hundreds of sources, growing them side by side, year after year, until we could eliminate the weaklings and retain the sturdy, uniform and vigorous stocks that we now use as our TESTED GRAYWAY ROOTSTOCKS. These tested GRAYWAY rootstocks were developed in our own nursery and are available to GRAYWAY customers exclusively.

Because of this "double-improved" feature of GRAYWAY Papershell Pecan Trees you get "extra" value for your money.



A MASS OF NEW ROOTS!

A pecan tree can't be any better than its roots. Isn't it obvious that a tree with roots like those pictured above will develop faster and bear earlier crops than the ordinary tree with ordinary roots? A tree depends upon its roots for food, for the very substance of its being. A fine, sturdy tree will result from root growth such as you see pictured above.

The King of Spain paid Columbus \$320 for discovering America. His crew received about \$2.50 a month as wages, and \$1.50 a month for food and clothing.



When a woman reduces, she is going out of her weight to please some man.



The special privileges which are reserved to Texas by its constitution are the reserved right to all public land of the State, and the right to sub-divide into not more than five states.



All that stands between the college graduate and the top of the ladder is the ladder.



Brazil leads all the Latin-American countries in cotton production.



On a Fort Worth bus recently a man gave his seat to a woman. She fainted. When she came to she thanked him. Then he fainted.



The State of Texas gets its name from the Tejas Indians, one of the Caddoan group, and it means "friendly."



The smallest county in the United States has the largest population. It is New York County, N. Y.



There are two kinds of pedestrians — the quick and the dead.



Experts claim the ideal garden soil is a mellow, well-drained loam. As a rule sandy loams will produce early crops, but the stiffer clay loams usually give larger yields.



When a man "knocks" a town, he confesses he was a failure in it.

William Penn built and occupied the first brick house in America



In Cordella, Ga., a replica of an apple of steel and concrete, 22 feet in circumference, and weighing more than 5,000 pounds mounted on a base eight feet in height, was erected in the public square.



Saint Patrick was not an Irishman. He was a Frenchman.



Of the seven original wonders of the world selected by Antipater of Palistone, only one, the Pyramid of Cheops is still in existence.



Nero did not play a fiddle while Rome burned because the violin was not invented until many centuries later.



Rubber was first used for making erasers. Today it is used in over 30,000 products.



The geographical center of the United States is in Smith County, Kansas.



The shortest distance across the United States is 2,152 miles—between Charleston, S. C., and San Diego, Cal.



42 of the 55 highest peaks in the U. S. are in Colorado.



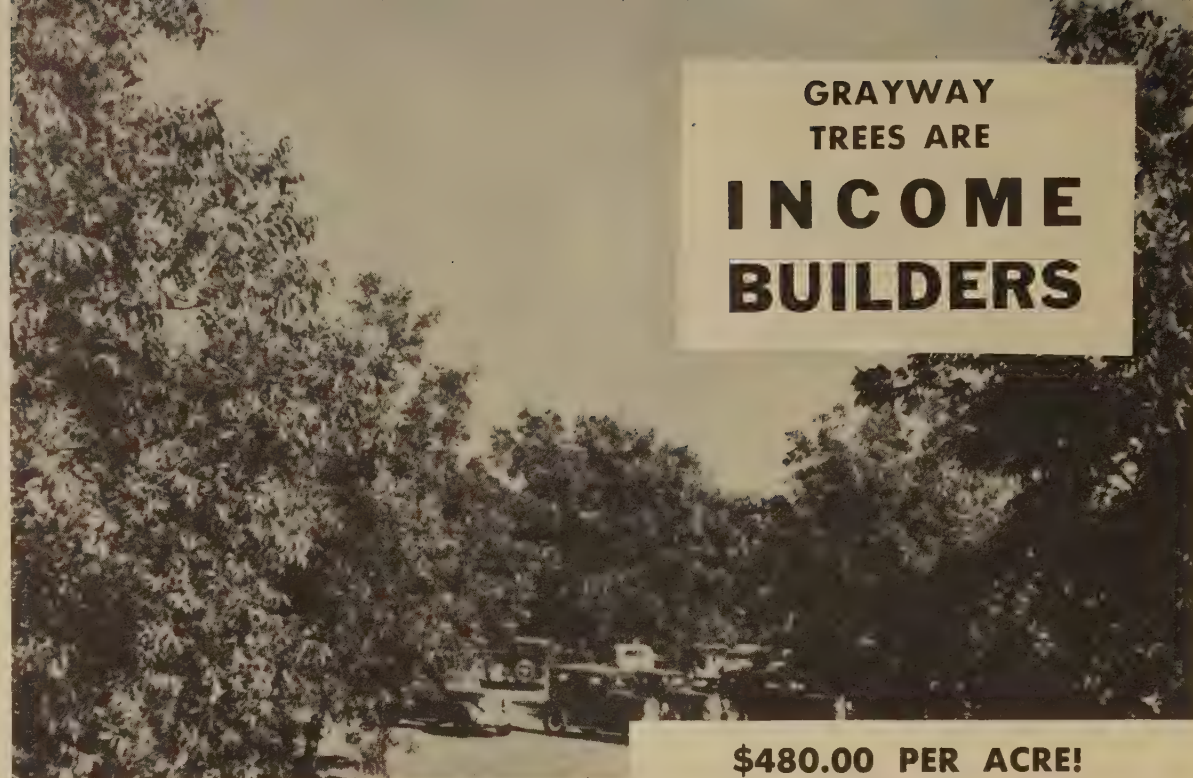
Statistics covering many years show that only 1 person in 10 over 21 years of age has perfect sight. Few if any persons have perfect sight at 40.



Like tea some men do not reveal their worth until they get into hot water.



The throne of the Egyptian Queen Hatshepsut is supposed to be the oldest piece of furniture in the world.



**GRAYWAY
TREES ARE
INCOME
BUILDERS**

\$480.00 PER ACRE!

**IT DOESN'T TAKE LONG
TO GROW A BEARING
PAPERSHELL PECAN
ORCHARD!**



A prominent grower says that his books show that for a period of years, on rich river bottom land, if he had had only one papershell pecan tree per acre, he would have made more money from pecans than he received from cotton.

"ACRES OF DIAMONDS"

Who hasn't heard the story of the prince in South Africa who could see no opportunity in his land and traveled all over the world in quest of a fortune that never materialized. His grandchildren became fabulously rich when one of the largest diamond mines ever found was discovered on the land abandoned by the prince.

Thousands of farm owners throughout the pecan growing sections of the U. S. have been overlooking or neglecting literal "ACRES OF DIAMONDS" right on their own farms—good fields of fine pecan-growing soil, strips along the creeks, overflow land where it's risky to plant crops, etc.

This beautiful papershell pecan orchard was started 20 years ago. Each year new trees were added and today the owner has about 300 acres of as beautiful papershell pecan orchard as you will find anywhere. Trees in some of the first planting produced 200 pounds per tree—actually bringing the owner \$480.00 per acre—in a single year. This will give you some idea of what a properly developed pecan orchard can do.

**MORE PROFITABLE
THAN FIELD CROPS**

Figure it out for yourself! What if an acre of cotton land, worth \$15 to \$50 per acre, could be made to produce \$150, \$250, or \$480 per acre in a single year? What would that land then be worth?

An acre of papershell pecan orchard like the one pictured above WILL PRODUCE MORE POUNDS OF PECANS (and at far less expense) than pounds of seed cotton. An acre of rich bottom land pasture that would do well to produce 150 lbs. of dressed beef, could produce easily 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of pecans. Which would make the most money? The actual value of farm land is based on what that land will produce—IN DOLLARS AND CENTS!

And here's a smart idea. One progressive business-farmer in Central Texas has set several hundred GRAYWAY papershell pecan trees on tested rootstock in some of his best PASTURE LAND—setting the trees wide enough apart so that beef can be raised on the ground. He'll have his beef and a much more profitable crop of pecans from the same acreage, year after year.

Enhancement of land values has been the foundation of many great fortunes. What is farm land worth that will produce \$150 to \$480 per acre per year? That's the whole story in a nutshell—why GRAYWAY papershell pecan trees can DOUBLE, and perhaps triple, the VALUE OF YOUR FARM LAND.

In a few years this land will be covered with beautiful, profit-producing GRAYWAY papershell pecan trees. Tree-wise land owners are looking to the future—are planting fine GRAYWAY papershell pecan trees now.





Above picture shows the condition of the roots of an ordinary peach tree severely infested by Nematodes. This tree was grown by U. S. Department of Agriculture in experiments at Ft. Valley, Ga.



Above picture shows the roots of a peach tree budded on Nematode-Resistant Root-stock. Both trees were grown by government experts at Fort Valley, Ga., in the same soil at the same time.

**NEMATODE
RESISTANT
PEACH
ROOTSTOCKS**



**"Good Blood at Both
Ends of the Tree!"**

These peach trees have never before been available to orchardists in this territory that we know of.

Only GRAYWAY offers you varieties budded on Shalil and Yunnan, two of the nematode resistant rootstocks imported by U. S. Government from China.



The GRAYWAY is the Best Way!

ROOT-KNOT of peach, caused by a small almost microscopic worm called a NEMATODE has long been a serious problem in the warm, well-aerated soils of the Southern United States.

● Peach roots are so severely attacked by the nematodes that peach orchards are a failure in many deep, sandy or sandy loam soils that could otherwise support profitable crops of peaches.

● The nematode frequently kills trees outright, as illustrated in the upper picture at the right showing the stumps of a large number of trees killed during the summer of 1939 in a North Texas orchard. This large vacant spot is being constantly enlarged as the nematodes are spreading rapidly to other trees. The owner told me that he had already lost 200 bearing trees and that he was afraid he was going to lose his entire orchard in a few years.

● In many cases, under some conditions, infested trees are

not killed, but are so weakened that the trees are stunted and bear small crops of inferior fruits. The tree marked with an arrow in the left hand upper illustration shows a peach tree with its root system so weakened by nematode that it lost its foliage during the middle of the summer.

● For a number of years we have offered papershell pecan trees on our "tested root-stocks," and now we take great pleasure in offering a limited number of peach trees of suitable varieties budded on Shalil and Yunnan, two of the nematode resistant root-stocks imported by the U. S. Government from China.

● So far as known, there is no other satisfactory way to grow peaches successfully in spite of nematodes, or to insure against future destruction of an orchard by them, than to bud our standard varieties on these resistant stocks, which means a tree with "good blood at BOTH ends." Don't you agree that this is cheap insurance for orchards?

PEACHES

On Nematode-Resistant Roots

Note that the only peach varieties available this season on the nematode-resistant roots are the South Texas varieties described elsewhere in the catalog as suitable for the Gulf Coast and extreme Southern Texas where mild winters make it impossible to use standard peach varieties. We have just a few hundred trees this season.

Variety	Height in feet			
	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6
Peento	X	X	X	F
Jewel	X	X	X	F
Pallas	O	F	X	O
Lutichau	F	X	F	O
61302	X	XX	XX	O
PRICE each**	95c	1.45	1.95	2.45

Our supply is limited to only a few hundred trees.

**These prices are NOT prepaid.

Disease-Resistant Grape roots — see CHAMPANEL GRAPE elsewhere in catalog.

O—Means none available
F—Very few available
X—Means a very limited supply
XX—Only a fair supply
XXX—A plentiful supply

PLUMS

On Disease-Resistant Roots

Budded on Marianna plum roots that are immune to nematode injury and will grow in wetter ground than peach roots. The Marianna plum roots are also said not to be so susceptible to root-rot as peach roots. The use of Grayway plum varieties propagated on Marianna rootstocks will enable profitable plums to be produced in many sections where plum production is now unprofitable because of nematodes, root-rot and poorly drained soils.

Variety	Height in Feet			
	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6 heavy, branched	5 to 7 Extra Heavy
Bruce	F	X	XX	X
Methley	O	F	X	XX
Burbank	F	O	F	XX
Sapa	O	X	X	O
Santa Rosa*	O	O	X	XX
PRICE Each**	95c	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$4.95

*Not the true Santa Rosa, but a similar plum.

**These prices are NOT prepaid.

Our present supply of these valuable trees is very limited.

"One impulse from a vernal wound
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good.
Than all the sages can."
Wordsworth.

Luck has a peculiar way
of favoring those who do
not depend on it.

Damascus is believed to be
the oldest city in the
world.

Soap is made to float
by blowing it full of tiny
air bubbles invisible to
the eye while it is still
hot.

Following the line of
least resistance is what
makes men and rivers
crooked.

The head of an ordinary
match, dampened and
rubbed on the fingers,
will remove ink stains.

He who plants a tree
benefits another generation.

There are two kinds of
economy, possible saving
and profitable spending.

The people of Kansas
are supposed to live the
longest of any in the
United States.

He never was a friend
who ceased to be one for
slight cause.

Little deeds are little
seeds that grow to be
flowers or to weeds.

"He that planteth a
tree is a servant of God.
He provideth a kindness
for many generations, and
facts that he hath not
seen shall bless him."
Van Dyke.

★
The chewing gum business grew out of an investment of \$55.00 back in 1860. Just before the war Americans spent more than 1 million dollars a week on chewing gum.

★
"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."—Shakespeare.

★
Time, patience and perseverance solves all things.

★
Opportunity is oft-times unrecognized because it is disguised as a hard job.

★
"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."
Morris.

★
Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world, at the extreme end of Patagonia on the Straits of Magellan, has only 2 hours of daylight in winter months.

★
The first labor contract in the U. S. was made in 1886 between the newspaper publishers and typographical unions in Chicago.

★
The most effective sermon is that given by a good example.

★
There are in the United States only about two birds to the acre.

★
A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

★
Vinegar may be used to dissolve glue that has hardened, or to thin it.



Imagine having a peach tree like this in your yard—literally loaded with beautiful, ripe peaches! Why not? These fine trees were developed for you—so that you could have and enjoy them by the basketful as you see pictured here.

Have you ever seen a prettier sight than these beautiful STEPHENSON Peaches? And remember, this is only a picture, only a photograph. Think of how colorful, how beautiful the real peaches must be! Your STEPHENSON Peaches will be the envy of your friends and neighbors. And you'll have them as easy as you can have ordinary peaches.

STEPHENSON. As pictured here, this is one of the best, largest, and most attractive peaches ever produced. A beautiful yellow cling with a blushing cheek. The fruits are long (lateral diameter exceeds longitudinal). One of ours weighed 19 ounces this year. They are all beautiful deep yellow color all over, with the exception of a slight pinkish touch here and there. The thick, yellow flesh is very juicy, and longest-lived of all we have ever grown. In a test orchard with other varieties STEPHENSON trees continued to live on and produce heavy crops long after the others were dead and gone. Ripens about 3 to 5 days after Elberta.

SHORT. A large and very beautiful freestone peach with many outstanding characteristics. It is not only larger than the Elberta, it is much more highly colored, and is superior in quality. Many of the fruits tend to slight enlargement near the basal end, which, together with their large size, and high coloring makes them present a most attractive appearance. Healthy "in basket." A good shipper, and fine for every other use. The variety bears well. We have been able to stand on the ground and gather every Short peach in our orchard. One row or Short's pays us more money every year than four rows of Elbertas standing by it. Deserves to be classed with the very best of outstanding peaches. Ripens with last Elbertas. Mr. Short, for whom this peach was named, says, "I selected some peaches from a tree growing by my porch, and eleven of these peaches weighed sixteen pounds."

HAZEL. A freestone peach of Elberta type, though much surpassing that variety in size, coloring, and quality. It is full around the shoulder, making it nearly round, though still showing a distinct point at the lower end. The thick, delicious, yellow flesh is marbled through with red, which makes it most attractive for preserving and canning; some who have tried it prefer it to everything else. Extra large, strong trees that have, so far, borne every year. In fact, its bearing has been so heavy as to necessitate special attention to thinning. For shipping, equal to or surpassing Elberta. Ripens about four to six days after Elberta.

CHARLOTTE GIANT Described on back cover.

YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING
TO COMPARE WITH THESE NEW
PEACHES!
—and YOU Can Grow Them!

Yes! You can Grow Big, Beautiful Peaches Like These—in Your Yard or Orchard. The Varieties Recommended on this Page are Truly Outstanding. They Represent Years of Painsstaking Work by one of Texas' Greatest Horticulturists.

The Outstanding **EVANS PEACHES**

This is an age of development and improvement in the field of plant life just as much as in automotive and mechanical development. During the past few years much has been done to produce better varieties of fruit both by breeding and artificial stimuli.

For more than 25 years, Mr. J. A. Evans of Arlington has been engaged in the selection and breeding of new peaches and new fruits, and after observing some of the wonderful new peaches in his test orchards for several years, we have been successful in persuading him to let us introduce and catalog them for our customers.

Mr. Evans needs no introduction to the public. For a number of years as Horticulturist for the Extension Division of the Texas A. & M. College, Mr. Evans traveled throughout Texas. Those of us who have known him well for a long time have taken him at his own word as, "A crank about quality." Beauty alone is not enough for Mr. Evans in his fruit selections. Beauty and excellent quality are combined in these new peach creations, and it is with much pride that we are able to offer them to our customers in the full belief that they will prove both pleasing and profitable. The descriptions and remarks are furnished by Mr. Evans.

STANDARD PEACH VARIETIES

(Listed in approximate order of ripening)

MAYFLOWER. Earliest to ripen. White flesh; juicy; semi-cling.

RED HAVEN. New yellow-flesh freestone ripening a few days after Mayflower, making it one of the earliest yellow freestones. Beautiful, nearly fuzzless; large size; sweet, melting flesh. Hardy, vigorous, productive. Try this new peach. It is being planted more and more. Needs thinning. Ripens 30 days ahead of Elberta.

DIXIGEM. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in 1944. Medium to firm fine textured yellow flesh. Freestone when fully ripe. Little fuzz. Attractive red blush on yellow background. Vigorous and highly productive. Blooms few days later than Elberta. Ripens about 30 days ahead of Elberta. About with Early Golden Jubilee, about with its good ahead of Golden Jubilee, because of its good Rose. Becoming popular because of its good size, high quality and attractive appearance. Promises to become one of the very finest early yellows. Needs thinning.

DIXIRED. An extremely early yellow-fleshed peach ripening with Uneda, 2 weeks ahead of Golden Jubilee. Originated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Clingstone. Firm, melting flesh of good flavor. Blooms few days later than Elberta. A very attractive peach.

MAMIE ROSS. Semi-cling. White flesh. Melting, juicy and sweet, one of the finest table peaches; too soft for shipping. The "sweetest peach grown."

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Popular early yellow freestone with red cheek. Excellent quality. Hardy and a good producer. Has been one of our most dependable varieties. A little too soft for shipping, except for local markets. Fine for canning, table or market. Be sure to include it.

HALEHAVEN. Large, beautifully colored, prolific, hardy. One of the finest newer yellow-flesh freestone peaches that has come to us in recent years. Rapidly becoming one of our most profitable commercial varieties. One of the best shipping and canning peaches. Beautifully colored with red. Ripens about 2 weeks ahead of Elberta.

SULLIVAN'S EARLY ELBERTA. A new variety being planted in the South more extensively than any other new variety. Similar to Elberta in all respects except ripens about a week earlier. Seems identical to Elberta in both advantages and disadvantages.

ELBERTA. The well-known yellow-fleshed freestone familiar to everybody.

J. H. HALE. One of largest peaches. Yellow-fleshed freestone that ripens with or just after Elberta. Large size, attractive color. Always brings a fancy price. Needs pollinizer for good production.

SHIPPERS LATE RED. A large, attractive peach of good quality. Trees vigorous, large, productive. Good shipper. Used in many sections instead of the J. H. Hale.

RED INDIAN CLING. Well-known for pickling and preserving. Red skin and red flesh.

FRANK. A yellow-fleshed cling that seems to do well in Central Texas. Good quality, but bears so heavily that fruit is often very small. Has been regular producer in Central Texas, but has been caught with frost along with other varieties in the northern part of the State.

IMPORTANT
Read Carefully Before Ordering
This will help you to order only those varieties and sizes that we can supply. See pages 11 and 15 also.

VARIETY	18 to 24 In.		2 to 3 Ft.		3 to 4 Ft.		4 to 5 Ft.		Heavy XXX		Heavy XXX	
	In.		Ft.		Ft.		Ft.		Ft.		Ft.	
Stephenson	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Short	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Hazel	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Charlotte Giant	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Mayflower	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Red Haven	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Dixigem	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Mamie Ross	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Golden Jubilee	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Halehaven	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Sullivan's Early Elberta	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Elberta	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
J. H. Hale	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Shipper's Late Red	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Red Indian Cling	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

O—Means none available
F—Very few available
XX—Only a fair supply
XXX—A plentiful supply

SOUTH TEXAS PEACH VARIETIES

Budded on nematode-resistant roots
(See next page)

These peaches require little cold weather during the winter; so will fruit farther south than standard varieties. They are, therefore, used where, because of mild winters, most common standard varieties are unsuccessful. Budded on the nematode-resistant roots, they are about the only peaches that can be successfully grown in much of our Texas coastal area and in the area below San Antonio to the Rio Grande.

JEWEL. Medium size. Creamy color, splash-ed with red. White flesh, red at seed. Juicy and sweet, pleasing flavor. Freestone. Ripens about middle of May.

PEEN-TO (Saucer). Flattened shape. Good for home use. Clingstone. Ripens last of May.

LUTTICHAU. Ripens July 1, delicious, honey type.

PALLAS. Ripens July 15. Good honey type. Late blooming.

NO. 61302. A yellow flesh nematode-resistant peach.

These so-called "Honey type" peaches are somewhat smaller than the standard sorts, but are nearly always deliciously sweet.

(See Page 11 for Prices)

Man like a tree, to grow, must have a fixed root place.

★
The union label emerged from a conflict between cigar makers and Chinese labor in San Francisco, in 1896.

★
When the fox comes out of the trap he is more prudent than before.

★
Calico derives its name from the city of Calicut, in Madras, India.

★
The Amazon River is the widest in the world.

★
The rock that resists the crowbar gives way to a tender plant.

★
The mocking bird is the officially recognized state bird of Texas.

★
"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree."
—Kilmer.

PEACH PRICES

(Not prepaid)

(Standard Varieties)

18 to 24 inch

Light 35c

(\$25 per 100)

Heavy 50c

(\$35 per 100)

2 to 3 ft 60c

3 to 4 ft 85c

3 to 4 ft. heavy \$1.25

4 to 5 ft.

Heavy branched \$1.45

Ex. heavy branched \$1.95

EVANS PEACHES

(Not prepaid)

2 to 3 ft. 75c

3 to 4 ft. \$1.25

4 to 5 ft.

Light \$1.45

Heavy \$1.95

Heavy branched, early bearing sizes, \$3.45 and \$4.95 each.

These Selected **GRAYWAY PEACHES** Are Sure Winners!

ORDER NOW FOR EARLY PLANTING!

TREES WILL BE SHIPPED PRUNED AND READY TO PLANT
SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

A dollar spent for rubber tires in 1908 bought 25 miles of travel. The same amount when war broke, brought 1,818 miles—almost 73 times that of 48 years previously.



An elephant's trunk has 40,000 muscles.

PLUM PRICES

(Not prepaid)

2 to 3 ft. 60c
Bruce, Burbank, Gold Sapa.

3 to 4 ft. 90c

America, Blue Damson, Bruce, Burbank, Gold, Red June, Six Weeks, Burbank, Sapa.

4 to 5 ft. \$1.30
Bruce, Burbank, Gold, Sapa.

Extra Large Sizes—
3.50 and \$4.95 each.
Bruce, Burbank and Santa Rosa only. See page 15.

APRICOT PRICES

(Not prepaid)

2 to 3 ft. 85c
Imp. Cluster, Early Golden, Moorepark

3 to 4 ft. \$1.25
Imp. Cluster, Early Golden, Moorepark.

PEAR PRICES

(Not prepaid)

5 to 6 ft. \$2.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50

STATE ARBOR DAYS

The American Association of Nurserymen sends out this information regarding dates of arbor days:

April 6—Iowa, Missouri.

April 9—Pennsylvania.

April 13—New Jersey, Oregon (east of the Cascades).

April 20—Illinois, Ohio, Colorado.

April 22—Nebraska.

April 27—S. Dak., Conn., Va., Mich. (lower Peninsula), W. Va., N. Y. (in part).

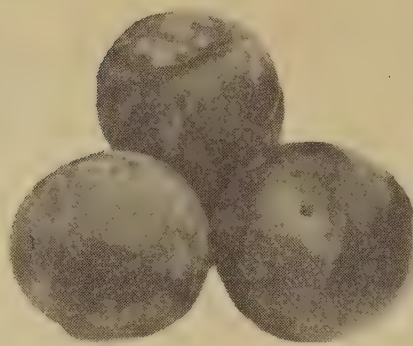
May 4—Wisconsin, North Dakota, New York (in part).

May 8—Montana.

May 11—Michigan (upper Peninsula), New York (in part).

Arbor Days that have been proclaimed are Mississippi (Feb. 2), Oregon—west of the Cascades (Feb. 9), Oklahoma (Mar. 16), Kansas (Mar. 30), Utah (April 2). Dates of most state arbor days are determined by statute.

GRAYWAY PLUMS



BRUCE

NIAGARA GRAPES. White, high quality, vigorous, grown all over the South. Wonderful flavor.

CARMAN. One of the most fool-proof and dependable. Black berry. Prolific. A very popular grape.

GRAPES

Healthful - easy to grow.

CHAMPANEL GRAPES

Champanel will grow where other grapes die because of root-rot or nematode. Valuable on lime soils where most other grapes do not do well—grows on any kind of soil. Try this grape if others have been dying on you. Valuable.

Large, open clusters of black berries. Beautifully colored juice. Good eating, too. Ripe berries hang on vine in good condition for long time. Resists heat and drought.

FREDONIA. A new, blue-black grape of high quality equal or superior to Concord. Large bunches and large grapes. Sweet and juicy. Heavy producer. One of the best.

APRICOTS

The apricot is one of our loveliest trees; and its fruit one of the most delicious.

CLUSTER. Medium size, bears in clusters. Popular.

EARLY GOLDEN. A rich, yellow freestone of good flavor.

MOOREPARK. Large, yellowish green with red cheek. Freestone. Prolific.

Write Us When You Need a Power Spray

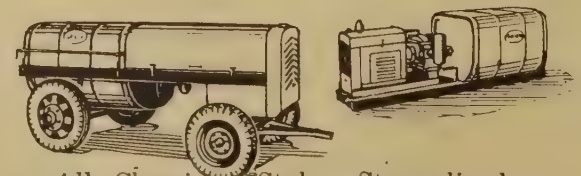
We have been using and selling the famous Friend Power Spray for over 15 years.



Preferred by
LEADING GROWERS

"No other sprayer is in a class with the 'Friend' for Reliability," say thousands of successful growers who have used different makes.

"FRIEND"



All Chassis Styles—Streamlined or Without Covers. At left is the Cutunder style, originated by "Friend." At right, skid-mounted sprayer for use on truck.

It has the SIMPLEST PUMP you will find on any high-pressure sprayer—only 1/2 to 1/3 as many moving parts. Which saves you plenty in upkeep expense!

**SPRAYERS - DUSTERS
FRUIT SIZERS AND CLEANERS**

PEARS

The pear tree is shapely and beautiful, and very long-lived. The fruit is delicious and the tree easy to grow.

TEXKING. This new Grayway pear is described fully elsewhere in the catalog. Trees will not be available until next season.

GARBER. A large round pear that is widely grown for eating and canning. Fruit ripens on the tree.

DOUGLAS PEAR

KEIFER. Very disease-resistant. Seldom affected by blight. This is the common southern preserving pear. Tree vigorous and prolific. One of the safest pears to plant. Fruit ripened in cellar or storage is delicious.

DOUGLAS. Rather new pear that attracts attention with heavy crops on small trees, many bearing in the nursery rows. I saw a tree not much higher than a man's head, with over 200 pears. Blight-resistant. Eating, canning and preserving. A fine reputation as an unusually heavy producer.

EARLY HARVEST. A good early ripening pear.

SUGAR. Many people want to grow "sugar" pears, even if the trees are not as disease-resistant as Keifer, etc.

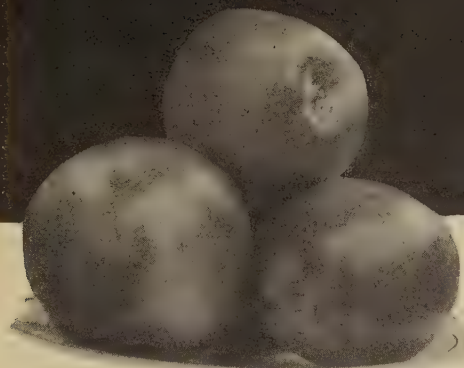
LeCONTE. A creamy-colored, smooth, medium-size pear. Juicy; good flavor. Prolific.

ASPARAGUS

WASHINGTON. Prepare the ground thoroughly to a depth of about 12 inches, fertilizing well with well rotted barnyard fertilizer if possible. Set plants, spreading the roots well, spacing them about 12 inches apart. In field planting, space rows about 4 feet apart.

\$1.00 PER DOZEN, PREPAID

STANDARD APPLE VARIETIES



RED JUNE APPLE

KINCAID (Also called Holland). First discovered by Mr. R. B. Alexander of Weatherford in an old apple orchard belonging to a Mr. Kincaid. Whether an old, forgotten variety or a brand new kind, it promises to be the basis of a real commercial apple industry especially because of its huge size, attractive appearance, early production, and the fact that it comes on the market about the first of August at a time apples are scarce and bring good prices in the markets.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Fruit large, transparent yellow with bluish. Crisp, tender, juicy. Ripens very early.

RED JUNE. An early, red, heavy-producing summer apple. Good for home or market. Sells well.

DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS. Extra large, bright red all over. Bears on young trees. A very profitable market apple of fine flavor.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. A golden yellow, popular eating apple. Bears young and abundantly. Keeps well. Will make you money.

KING DAVID. A medium size red apple noted for enormous production at an early age. Ripens in August and one of best money-making apples. Good pollinizer for other varieties.

LODI. Called the improved Yellow Transparent. A good yellow for eating and market. Bears early.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB APPLE. Red and yellow striped. Bears young. Ripe mid-summer.

The GRAYWAY Special "5-IN-1" APPLE

Something nice for the small home owner with only a small yard.

Five standard varieties that ripen at different times and cover practically the entire apple season. Yellow and Double Red Delicious, Rhome Beauty, Yellow Transparent, and Winesap are the varieties usually used.

Plant one of these outstanding novelties and gather different kinds of delicious apples from the same tree.

PRICE . . . \$2.45 EACH

GRAYWAY PERSIMMONS

(Oriental)

"Possum in de 'simmon tree
Raccoon on de groun' "

One of the most delicious fruits grown in the South. Good for home or market. The persimmon tree bears very young—a lot of trees bear big crops right in the nursery rows.

The persimmon tree, with its big crop of enormous golden fruits in the fall of the year is a beautiful sight and very ornamental.

EUREKA. Fruits look like large red tomatoes hanging on the trees. Almost seedless. Delicious flavor. One of best for home table.

TANE NASHI. Large fruits shaped like an acorn without the cup. Seedless. Fine quality, and fine for market or home.

PRICE, 2 to 3 Ft. . . . \$1.25

BEARING SIZES, \$3.50, \$4.95, \$7.50

The custom of planting pecan trees as living memorials had its beginning in the request of Texas' beloved Gov. James Stephen Hogg of Texas, that a pecan tree be planted at his grave.

PRICES

APPLE TREES

(Not Prepaid)

KINCAID (Holland)

4 to 5 ft. only.....\$1.75

STANDARD VARIETIES

2 to 3 ft.....\$.55

3 to 4 ft......80

4 to 5 ft..... 1.10

According to Pliny, kissing originated in ancient Greece, among kinsmen and kinawomen, to enable the former to know if their wives and daughters had tasted wine.



Rice is as old as history. It probably originated in ancient India about 3,000 years before Christ from a plant called Nivaria.



Corn is grown in every state in the union.



The origin of wheat is unknown, its cultivation predating history. Inscriptions on ancient monuments show that it was already domesticated at an early period. It was cultivated early in the Stone Age.



A college education seldom hurts a man if he's willing to learn a little after he graduates.



The man who plants a tree contributes not only to his own enjoyment but to that of posterity.



According to Luther Burbank more than half of the flowers in the world are red or some shade of red.

"The Grayway Is the Best Way"

Early-Bearing Sizes FRUIT TREES



EXTRA HEAVY

PLUMS. \$3.50 & \$4.95 each.

Bruce, Burbank, Santa Rosa only.

PEACHES. \$3.50 & \$4.95 each.

Charlotte Giant, Hazel, Short, Stephenson, Halehaven.

HEAVY

PLUMS. \$2.45 & \$2.95 Each.

Bruce, Burbank, Santa Rosa only.

PEACHES. \$2.45 & \$2.95 Each.

Charlotte Giant, Hazel Short, Stephenson, Halehaven, Elberta, Redhaven, Golden Jubilee.

Shipping Information

Extra Heavy and Heavy sizes cannot be sent through the mail. Order not less than 3 trees on account of packing such large roots and limbs. We can ship less than 3 trees only if included in with other items to make a sizable bundle.

"No man may be both
accuser and judge." Plu-
tarch.



"Every heart has its
secret sorrow, and oft-
times we call a man
cold when he is only
sad." Seneca.



"Let him who would
move the world, first
move himself." Socrates.



"The truth is always
the strongest argument."
Sophocles.



"Anyone can hold the
helm when the sea is
calm." Publius Syrus.



"When the state is
most corrupt the laws
are most numerous."
Tacitus.



"He who indulges in
liberty of speech will
hear things in return
which he will not like."
Terrence.



"They conquer who
who think they can."
Virgil.

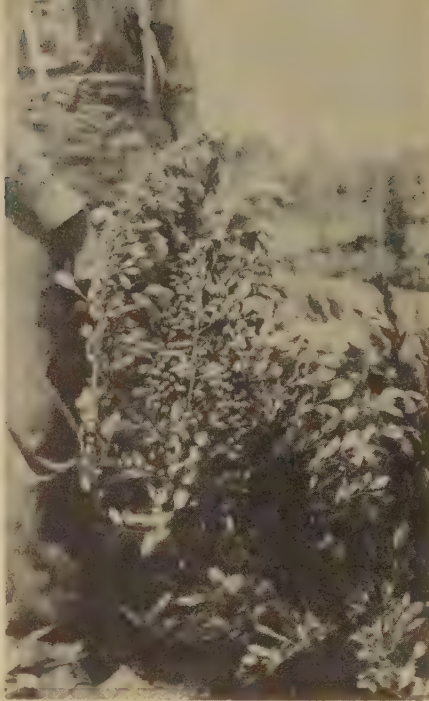
BERRY PRICES

BOYSENBERRY
THORNLESS, 10, \$1.50
25, \$3.50; 100, \$12.50
Prepaid.

YOUNGBERRY,
10, \$1.35; 25, \$3.00; 100,
6.95 Prepaid.

EARLY WONDER
10, 95c; 50, \$3.75; 100,
\$5.95 Prepaid.

AUSTIN,
10, \$1.25; 25, \$3.00; 100,
\$6.95 Prepaid.



**THE SENSATIONAL NEW
GRAYWAY**

BUSH CHERRY

An amazingly prolific dwarf cherry that grows only a few feet high. The picture, at left, gives you some idea of just how loaded with fruit it can be. You can expect a crop the second year after planting. Often a few fruits appear the first year. A beautiful, ornamental bush that can be used in a shrub border as an ornamental. During blossom-time in the spring its drooping branches are a veritable snow bank of white flowers. Bears where other cherries have failed.

We have two of our own GRAYWAY selections to offer for the first time in limited quantity. We personally selected the two original mother plants because of the superior quality of their fruits, especially for freedom from bitterness.

GRAYWAY RED. Selected because of its fleshy fruits and freedom from bitterness. A light brownish red.

GRAYWAY BLACK. Very dark color, and very prolific. Very good flavor. Excellent for pies, jams, etc.

HANSEN BUSH CHERRY. Dwarf, bushy plants that bear abundantly. For cooking, jams, pies, etc. Ornamental fruit plant. Regular producer.

PRICE: Ready to bear size\$1.25
Extra Large Bearing Plants\$2.95

**The Hardy Chinese
JUJUBE**

Delightful to See! Delicious to Eat!

One of the most unusual and delightful combination fruiting and decorative trees ever brought to this country—this one from far-away China.

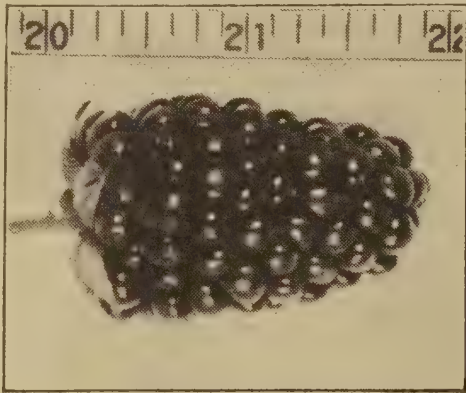
Fruit is light chocolate in color; flesh similar to that of an apple, sweet and crisp. The seed is similar to a date seed hence the name, "Chinese Date," sometimes applied to this fruit. Makes delicious sweet pickles; cooked in sugar syrup and dried, they rival sugared dates; and we'll put Jujube butter up against apple butter every time.

Bears heavily and consistently. I don't believe I have ever seen it fail to bear a crop, as it blooms late. Seems free from all insects and diseases except cotton root rot; thrives where other fruits won't grow because of extreme conditions of soil and climate. Ripens July to November, often bears first year.

Its fruit is borne on the leaves, and are very attractive. The flowers, while fragrant, are small and rather inconspicuous. The main attractiveness in the tree lies in the glossy green leaves and attractive coloring of the hundreds of fruits.

Tree grows 30-35 feet high, and is beautiful in any landscape plan. Vary your planting with some Jujube trees.

LANG. Large, pear shaped fruit. One of best. \$1.25; \$2.95 each.



BERRIES

THE GIANT THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY is the largest berry we have ever grown. Think of raising berries 2 inches long! We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw them. Hardy, vigorous canes 15 to 20 feet long, covered with enormous berries, growing up out of the dirt on a trellis.

Not many seeds, and a distinctive flavor that reminds you of a combination of Loganberry, Blackberry and Raspberry. Firmer for shipping and canning than Youngberry. Begins to ripen as the Youngberry begins to go out, extending the berry season.

Plant about 8 feet apart in either 6 or 8 foot rows. Six hundred plants will plant an acre 8 x 8. A big money crop. A delicious berry for home and for market. Good for table, canning, freezing, juice, etc. Can be handled with bare hands. You'll enjoy picking berries without bothering about thorns.

THORNY BOSENBERRY Same as above, but very thorny.

YOUNGBERRY. Almost as large as the Boysenberry, with similar Logan or Raspberry flavor, but not so much acid and a sweeter berry. Simply delicious for the table as a fresh berry. Grows on long canes. Ripens earlier than the Boysenberry, but softer and not quite so good for canning or shipping.

EARLY WONDER BLACKBERRY. (Same as Dew-Black). We think this is the best of the blackberries. Very hardy and very prolific producer of large fruits. Ripens May-June. Plant 3 or 4 feet apart in a row, with rows about 6 feet apart. (3 x 6 requires 2,420 plants per acre).

AUSTIN DEWBERRY. A vigorous, prolific dewberry that has been very profitable and popular for a long time. Ripens May-June.

**TREE EVERBEARING
BLACKBERRY**

Six gallons from one vine! Read the description of this remarkable everbearing blackberry on one of the back pages of this catalog.

**STRAWBERRIES
(Prepaid)**

	25	50	100
KLONDIKE and BLAKEMORE	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50
EVERBEARING	1.25	1.75	2.95

AN ANNOUNCEMENT



The photograph above shows Mr. Evans inspecting one of his Stephenson peach trees loaded with a heavy crop of magnificent fruits.

We are proud to announce that we have arranged to propagate and catalog all the many fine varieties of plants that have resulted from the life work of Mr. J. A. Evans. For several years we have been offering a number of his fine peaches, described elsewhere in this catalog, and we will soon be able to offer a complete list of his remarkable collection of unusual fruits and nuts.

Mr. Evans was for a number of years Horticulturist for the Extension Division of the Texas A. & M. College, and is so well known that comment about the high quality of his plants is not needed. Descriptions will be given in our future catalogs as fast as we can propagate a sufficient number of plants. A few of these good and unusual items for our future catalogs will be:

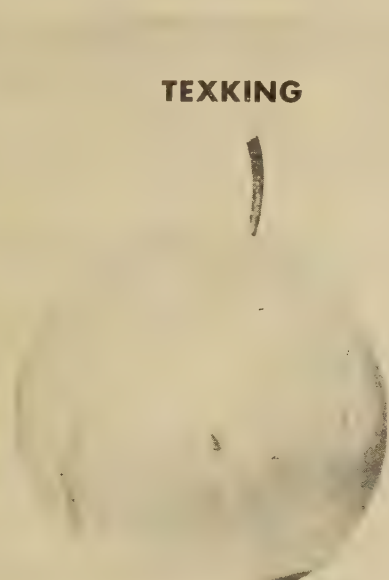
IDEAL, NUGGET, EVANS and other pecans.

Two new grapes of outstanding merit.

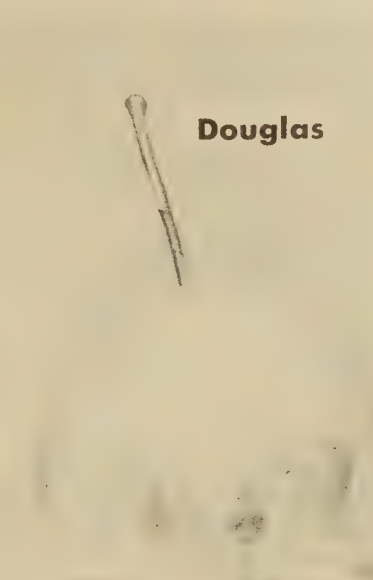
The "Spong" Apricot.



Keiffer



TEXKING



Douglas



FIGS for Health Bears Figs First Summer

TEXAS EVERBEARING. We think this is one of the finest of all figs. Bears heavily on little trees just a few inches high in nursery rows (see illustration). Figs June until frost. Seems to do better farther north than most figs. Straw colored fruit that rarely cracks. Good size and excellent flavor. 35c, 50c, 75c.

Improved WALNUTS

THOMAS and OHIO. Very fine improved black walnuts with comparatively thin shells. Crack easily and the meats separate easily in quarters, sometimes in halves. Delicious, old-time flavor. The black walnut makes a beautiful, long-lived tree. These improved varieties bear very young. Valuable nut-producers for home and orchard and exceptionally fine for timber planting.

WILSON WONDER English. Produces enormous walnuts. Trees are good producers and bear young. Recommended for homes but not for commercial orchard plantings in our section.



Improved Walnuts—same price (by diameter) as pecan trees.

English literature abounds in legends and mention of the rose. "The War of the Roses," one of the greatest military struggles of English history, was so called because the contending parties had as their emblems white roses for the House of York and red roses for the House of Lancaster.



It is said that the only two trees indigenous to North America and found in no other parts of the world were the Pecan of Texas and the Southwest, and the giant Redwood of the West Coast.



The apple is probably the most important fruit in North America, and probably the most important tree in the entire North Temperate Zone.



What shrubs are adapted for the shady side of the house? Red Tartarian Honeysuckle; Mahonia; Snowberry; Coral Berry; Weigela rosea; Hypericum or Goldflower; Abelia grandiflora.

The redbud and flowering dogwood trees are well adapted to growing in shady places.



"No tree in all the grove but has its charms, though each its hue peculiar."—Cowper.



Houses may be built of wood or stone, but only love can make a home.



Greek mythology attributes the origin of the rose to several of the Olympian deities.

The folly of growing the same crop on the same land for several successive years was noted by the Romans, but attention was first called to the value of crop rotation in 1777 in a treatise by Dickson, of Edinburgh, Scotland.



Arbor Day was first observed by the State of Nebraska, in April, 1872.



Some folks would rather blow their own horn than listen to the Marine band.



The first governor of the State of Texas, J. Pinckney Henderson, took office on Feb. 16, 1846, following the retirement of Anson Jones, last president of the Republic of Texas.



The cantaloupe derives its name from Cantaloupe, Italy, where the melons were first grown in Europe.



The Baldwin apple was developed near Lowell, Mass., about 1750. The Jonathan and Northern Spy were grown in New York, the Grimes Golden in West Virginia, and the Maiden Blush in various places, all before 1800. The Red Astrachan was imported from Russia in 1835. The Rome Beauty was grown in Ohio by 1848, the Stayman Winesap appeared in Kansas in 1866, and the Delicious in Iowa in 1895.



It has been estimated that the average American consumes about 70 oranges a year.



Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, was inaugurated Oct. 3, 1836.



The first bale of cotton exported from this country to Europe was shipped from Charleston, S. C., in 1784.



The Sahara Desert, largest in the world, covers an area of 3,500,000 square miles.



D.S. GRAY NURSERY

TO - A Home Lover Anywhere U.S.A.

SAVE MONEY! HAVE FUN!

ORDER A BUNDLE OF BEAUTY...and

LANDSCAPE YOUR OWN HOME!

By following simple planting directions you can easily landscape your own home. The trees and plants you set out yourself will afford greater enjoyment—and you'll find it economical. GRAYWAY TREES AND SHRUBS will reach you ready for transplanting—all you have to do is dig the holes large enough for the roots, set the plants, fill and water.

CHOOSE FROM THESE GRAYWAY EVERGREENS

EVERGREENS NOTE: B & B means "balled and burlapped." BR means bare rooted.

ABELIA Grandiflora. Attractive evergreen foliage. Flowers May until frost. May be sheared to any size or shape. One of best plants for hedges, for foundation planting, under windows, etc. B & B plants, bushy, sheared, \$1.45 to \$2.45.

NANDINA Domestica. Erect growing. Brilliant green to red foliage, with brilliant red berries in top of plant during fall and winter. B & B, 95c, \$1.45, \$1.95, to \$3.50.

ITALIAN JASMINE. Seems to stand almost anything—easy to grow. Slender, drooping branches, green foliage, profusion yellow flowers early spring to late fall. May be sheared. Nice plants, B & B, 95c to \$2.45.

GARDENIA Fortunei. (Everblooming gardenia). The very popular "everblooming" gardenia. A dense bush with beautiful, glossy, dark green leaves and fragrant waxy white flowers. B & B. \$1.75, \$3.95, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each.

CENIZO (*Leucophyllum texanum*). Called "Purple Sage." Low dense shrub; grayish-green leaves. Profusion of small purple flowers after rains. Lovely. Good specimen or in mass. \$2.00 and \$2.50.

WAXLEAF LIGUSTRUM. A bushy, compact evergreen shrub. Thick, waxy dark green foliage. Shears well. Attractive. B & B. \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.50 each.

ENONYMOUS JAPONICA. Very upright. Glossy green leaves. Some red berries in fall. Valuable for specimen or hedge planting. BR, 75c to \$2.00.

CHERRY LAUREL. Beautiful glossy green leaves. Shears perfectly. Used as specimen plants or in hedges. Pyramidal forms are being used to replace the common arborvitae. B & B, \$3.00 to \$7.50.

PYRACANTHA (Firethorn) RED BERRY. Upright form. Cut back like a rose bush and bare-rooted, we are having fine success. We can sell them this way at about half the price of B & B plants. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

PYRACANTHA Lalandi, ORANGE BERRY. Upright form. Cut back as for red berry above. \$1.50 to \$5.00.

(NOTE — We cannot ship B & B Plants — call or send for them)
SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

(Shipped Pruned and Ready for Planting)

CHINESE ELM. One of the most rapid growing shade trees. Drought-resistant. Useful in West Texas and similar sections.
 6 to 8 ft. \$1.25 each
 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. diameter..... 1.95 each

ASIATIC ELM. (*Ulmus parvifolia*). An upright, graceful tree. Very hardy.
 1 to 1 1/4 in. diameter..... 1.95 each

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, slender, columnar grower. Rapid growth.
 6 to 8 ft..... 1.25 each
 4 to 5 ft..... 95c each

SYCAMORE. 2 to 2 1/2 in. diameter..... 4.95 each

AMERICAN REDBUD.
 3 to 4 ft..... 95c each
 5 to 6 ft..... \$1.45 each

ITALIAN CYPRESS. The familiar, slender, tall-growing plant used in front of columns, chimneys, etc. B & B. Sizes \$2.75 to \$7.50

BLUE-SPIRE ARBORVITAE. Similar to Baker's, but foliage with slight bluish cast, more graceful. You'll like it. B & B, 3-ft. and up. \$2.45, \$2.95, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

BAKERS PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. Ideal for corners of buildings, hedges, etc. B & B. \$1.95 and up.

CEDRUS DEODARA. Silver foliage, horizontal limbs. A few beautiful specimen plants.

RED CEDAR JUNIPER. One of the most hardy of pyramidal types. None better for hedges, backgrounds, etc. B & B.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. Hardy, low-growing, spreading juniper. This is the most popular plant of its sort. B & B. \$1.45 and up.

BONITA ARBORVITAE. A perfect globe-shaped plant. Well suited for urns, at side of steps, in corners, etc. B & B. \$1.45 up.

HILL'S SILVER JUNIPER. Tall-growing, pyramidal. Shears well. One of our most beautiful plants. Always evokes admiration, and a plant you will enjoy from day to day for years to come. Silvery-gray color adds variety to the usual green of shrubbery. These plants are grafted onto other roots. Only a few specimen plants B & B. \$4.45 to \$8.50.

CANNAERTI JUNIPER. Dark green, with purple berries. Upright, pyramidal. Hardy everywhere. One of the finest plants we know to use against light-colored buildings. Use it where tall, columnar type of growth desired. Grafted onto other roots. You will enjoy this plant through the years. B & B. \$7.50, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

CHINESE BLUE COLUMN JUNIPER. Slender, pyramidal type. Will grow 20-ft. or more or can be sheared to any desired height. Foliage of attractive deep blue-gray color. Grafted onto other roots. Hardy and one of our finest plants of this type. A plant that will give you continued pleasure through the years. B & B. \$4.45, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$15.00.

MIMOSA.

(Silk Tree), (See page 19).

CRAPPE MYRTLE TREES.

Also in tree-form, priced elsewhere.

WISTERIA TREES.

(See page 19).

HEDGE PLANTS

ABELIA. See evergreens.

EUONYMOUS. See evergreens.

PYRACANTHA. See evergreens.

ARBORVITAE. See evergreens.

AMMOOR RIVER PRIVET. One of the most inexpensive and at the same time one of the best, easiest to grow, hardiest plants. Fast growing. Bushy plants, 2 to 3-ft., ... 20c each

FOR YOUR GRAYWAY GARDEN



MIMOSA or SILK TREE

A very ornamental flowering tree that is becoming more popular all the time.

The top spreads out, with the limbs almost horizontal, or umbrella-like. Foliage is fern-like, somewhat resembling that of the Mesquite tree.

Fragrant pink blossoms cover the tree in summer.

We have some nice, young, vigorous Mimosa trees priced 45c, 75c, 95c, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each. Also a few large, specimen plants at \$25.00 and \$50.00 each that cannot be shipped, but must be hauled by truck.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Our grower said, "Mr. Gray, here's a list of 12 of my best varieties of hardy Chrysanthemums."

MARY LENON HALL. Yellow, tall growing pompon.
YELLOW GOLD. Brilliant yellow, medium, large pompon.
BRONZE KING. Light bronze, medium, early.
SEED BRONZE. Grand buff, bronze, medium, large flower. One of finest.

MRS. H. KREIG. Two-tone bronze, medium, pompon.
SAUNDERS PURPLE. Medium growing, large flowered.
THANKSGIVING PINK. Tall growing, large flowered.
WILLIAMSON PINK. Light shell pink, medium, large.
ORCHID BEAUTY. Lavender, medium growing, large.
MARTINDALE. Brilliant pink or red, tall, pompon.
SEA GULL. Ivory white, tall, pompon.
ADVANCE SMITH. Tall, large shaggy white. Immense flower.

PRICES:

Single, labeled 15c
Dozen, not less than two of a kind, labeled, prepaid \$1.25
Ten each of 10 varieties, labeled, prepaid \$9.00
Over 100 plants, not less than 10 varieties, prepaid, each 8c

Minimum order that we can accept for shipment \$2.50.
You may order smaller quantities, however, if the order is a part of an order for other items.

LILACS

(Syringa Persica)

The Persian Lilac is an upright shrub, with slender, arching branches. The lilac colored flowers open in the spring, and are very fragrant. Free blooming.

We believe this will be a popular flower in your garden.

PRICES.....95c, \$1.45 and \$1.95 per clump, not prepaid

TREE CRAPE MYRTLE

Grayway New Mildew-Resistant Watermelon Red.

We have about a hundred fine specimen "tree-type" watermelon red crape myrtle with from three to five feet of trunk, then a well-branched head.

This new plant is very resistant to mildew, and has grown in our nursery rows practically free of mildew right beside the common kind that was so full of mildew that it was "white with frost."

We obtained our start of this marvelous plant about four years ago. We have stood amazed at its blossom heads—some nearly a foot in length.

Plants will average about 7 to 9 ft. in height. Prices: \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each.

GRAYWAY FLOWERING & ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Upright growth. Withstands unfavorable conditions. Colorful summer bloomers. Hardy.
AMPLISSIMA. Double, deep red with carmine center.
ANEMONEFLORUS. Semi-double, bright rose.
PURPUREA SEMI-PLENA. Semi-double, clear purple.
ALBA. Double, pure white.
Nice plants, each \$1.25
White only, heavy 4 to 5-ft. plants, each \$1.25

BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac, or Butterfly Bush). Produces abundance of showy, fragrant flowers throughout summer. Easy to grow. Hardy.
DUBONNET. New, brilliant reddish-purple. Vigorous. Good for cutting.
FLORALART. New, one of best. Long, lavender spikes. Nice size plants 95c to \$2.50 each
ZABELLI. Darkest colored red considered best. Each 75c

RED LEAF BARBERRY. Valuable for low dense growth and its distinctive flaming red fall coloring of foliage. 30-36-in. plants out

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB. Very dwarf; double, pink rose-like flowers in abundance, 3 to 4-ft. nicely branched trees \$1.95

POMEGRANATE. New double-dwarf. Grows about 18-in. high. Makes colorful border, or good potted. Each out

POMEGRANATE. Large, fruiting kind. Very easy to grow. Colorful. Large plants \$3.50

SPIREA Vanhouttei, or common Bridalwreath. Graceful, upright. Mass of white flowers, like a snow bank, in very early spring. Hardy. Easy to grow. Each 50c, \$1.45, \$2.45

SPIREA Foebeli. A semi-dwarf, red flower, 24-30 in. 95c

SPIREA Prunifolia. White flowers borne close to slender erect branches before foliage appears in spring. Individual flowers resemble miniature roses, borne in great profusion. Dark green foliage turns red in fall. \$1.25

SPIREA Reevesiana plena. Large clusters of pure white double flowers. Foliage remains green until late fall. A very handsome shrub. 2 to 3-ft. \$1.25

TAMARIX Africana. Dark green foliage, pink flowers. Will withstand extreme drought. NOTE: Tamarix should be cut back to the ground when transplanted. Light feathery foliage, quite an ornamental shrub. 18 to 24-in. 60c

WEIGELA Rosea. Upright shrub with trumpet shaped, light pink to deep rose flowers in the greatest abundance in early spring. Here is a flowering shrub that will grow in partially shaded locations that is a real eye-filler when it blooms. Nice plants \$1.25 and \$1.50

GRAYWAY NEW MILDWE RESISTANT CRAPE MYRTLE. No flowering shrub is more deserving of its immense popularity than the Crape Myrtle. Immense blossoms of the most gorgeous color. The surprising beauty of this new watermelon red will charm you. Has been nearly immune to mildew disease with us. Nice 4 to 5-ft. bushes (have already bloomed) Each \$1.50

WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE. 4 to 5-ft. size, each \$1.50

DWARF BLUE CRAPE MYRTLE. You'll fall in love with delicately colored blossom. Much more dwarf than standard crape myrtles. Each out

COTONEASTER Divaricata. An evergreen valuable for its pretty foliage and red berries in the fall. 2 to 3-ft. size, each 95c

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Flowering quince). Usually the first plant to bloom in the spring. Bright, orange-scarlet flowers cover branches. Red flowering. 2 to 3-ft., Each 95c

REDWING. Beautiful new, attractive, yellow blossoms, red-winged seed, each \$1.50

FORSYTHIA Int. Spectabilis. (Golden Bell). An erect growing Golden Bell that when full grown the branches become arching. Abundant deep yellow blossoms in great profusion in early spring. \$1.25

BEAUTYBERRY (Callicarpa). Clusters of attractive purple berries in the fall. Does well in sun or shade. 2 to 3-ft. Each 85c

ORNAMENTAL VINES

WISTERIA, Chinese Purple. 2-year. Each 75c

Multijuga Pink. 2-year. Each 75c

Chinese White. Each 75c

HONEYSUCKLE

HALL'S. Fragrant white flowers. Evergreen. Each 75c

One of the quaintest characters of early American history was known as "Johnnie Applesseed." As he peddled his wares over a sparsely settled section of young America, he carried with him a bag of applesseed or a bundle of apple seedlings, from which he gave freely and generously to the settlers. He was a welcome visitor wherever he went.



What are the names of the 10 trees that have contributed most to the welfare of mankind? Try to guess at least three of them before you read the answers below.

1. Date Palm.
2. Coconut Palm.
3. Almond.
4. Apple.
5. Fig.
6. Mulberry.
7. Olive.
8. Lemon.
9. Cinchona (Quinine).
10. Rubber.



If a farmer uses his farm name as a part of his selling operation in marketing his products, it is possible for him to obtain a registered trademark in the U. S. Patent Office.



As strange as it may seem, many people in the northern part of the United States do not know how to prepare pecans for eating—they have never seen anything but "toasted, salted pecans," and don't realize how delicious the pecan can be if taken fresh from the shell. On the other hand, how many Southerners would be at a loss to know how to utilize Chestnuts? P. S. What's a Chestnut good for, anyway?



There never was a product made, (This truth you must confess) But what some Bird could make if worse And sell the stuff for less.

English literature abounds in legends and mention of the rose. "The War of the Roses," one of the greatest military struggles of English history, was so called because the contending parties had as their emblems white roses for the House of York and red roses for the House of Lancaster.

It is said that the only two trees indigenous to North America and found in no other parts of the world were the Pecan of Texas and the Southwest, and the giant Redwood of the West Coast.



The apple is probably the most important fruit in North America, and probably the most important tree in the entire North Temperate Zone.



What shrubs are adopted for the shady side of the house? Red Tartarian Honeysuckle; Mahonia; Snowberry; Coral Berry; Weigela roses; Hypericum or Goldflower; Abelia grandiflora.

The redbud and flowering dogwood trees are well adapted to growing in shady places.



"No tree in all the grove but has its charms, though each its hue peculiar."—Cowper.

POLYANTHA ROSES

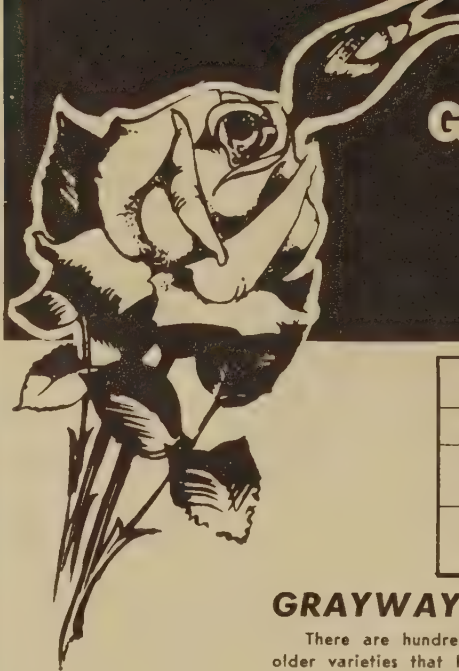
D. T. POULSON. Profuse bloomer of deep crimson flowers. Strong, bushy plant.

RED LAFAYETTE. Floribunda type with larger blooms than most Polyanthas. Bright red blossoms in enormous clusters. Holds color well. Lovely, tiny buds. A winner.

EBLOUISSANT Dark, velvet red. A persistent bloomer. If you want an outstanding red Polyantha, we recommend it highly.

GLORIA MUNDI. Double; salmon. We like it much better than Golden Salmon.

CECILE BRUNNER. The lovely "Sweet-heart Rose." Attractive, tiny rosy-pink buds



GRAYWAY FIELD GROWN ROSES

ROSE PRICE LIST NO. 1947

	Cash & Carry	Prepaid
Bush Roses	75c each \$9.00 Doz.	\$10.00 Doz.
Climbers	\$1.00 each \$12.00 Doz.	\$13.00 Doz.

GRAYWAY ROSES ARE 2-YEAR-OLD, FIELD GROWN

There are hundreds and hundreds of different kinds of roses. We have made a selection from the older varieties that have made a place for themselves by their good qualities, and from some of the newer sorts that are making good in a big way.

RED ROSES

POINSETTIA. Brilliant red blossoms resemble Christmas Poinsettia. Good buds, free-blooming.

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG. This, to me, was the outstanding rose on exhibition at one of our State nursery meetings. I never saw such buds—long, amazingly beautiful, cerise-red. Said to open slowly into blossoms that remain attractive until the last petal falls. Patent 455. \$1.50 each

RED RADIANCE. Well known as one of the most fool-proof of all reds. Free blooming. Popular. A healthy, hardy bush. Nice buds.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Some say this is the finest of all reds. Lovely, dark-red buds. A rose that will not disappoint you. Free blooming.

E. G. HILL. Ranks with the best reds. A rich, red rose that is popular and deserves to be. Vigorous; abundant foliage; free flowering.

ROUGE MALLERIN. A brilliant, velvet-red rose that we think is one of the best red roses in our gardens. Buds open to a glowing scarlet.

AMI QUINARD. A dark velvet, maroon-crimson almost black rose that is much in demand. Vigorous grower. Hardy bush. A standard of dark beauty.

CRIMSON TALISMAN. A crimson sport of the popular Talisman, with its parents virtue—a good vigorous plant and lots of bloom. Fragrant. Seems outstanding.

PINK ROSES

PINK RADIANCE. Well known as one of the most fool proof of the pink roses. Long buds. Free blooming. Used everywhere.

EDITOR McFARLAND. We think this is certainly one of the best pinks. Clear pink buds and blossoms on long stems. Vigorous and hardy and healthy. You'll like it.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Beautiful in bud or blossom. Light pink on inside and dark pink on outside of petals. We think one of our best and loveliest roses. Don't fail to include some of them in your rose garden. Lovely.

GOLDEN DAWN. Large buds. Sweet fragrance. Free blooming. Large, open flower. Vigorous and healthy.

WHITE ROSES

K. A. VICTORIA. The standard white rose. Hardy and satisfactory. Has stood the test for nearly a half century as one of the best white roses.

YELLOW ROSES

LUNA. A newer yellow with excellent color and lovely buds. Fragrant.

ECLIPSE. Long-pointed bud opening into a reddish-gold flower. Vigorous, upright; continuous bloomer. It looks good out in the rose field, too. Try this if you delight in long, pointed yellow buds. Plant Patent 172. \$1.50 each

GOLDEN OPHELIA. Many place this as one of the very best of all yellow roses. Small, tight, very lovely buds that will delight you.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT. Compact, leafy, free bloomer. Deep-yellow. Excellent for beds.

SOEUR THERESE. Belongs with the very best of the yellow roses. Good plants with abundance of shapely golden yellow blooms. A favorite yellow in the South.

MULTI-COLORED ROSES

TALISMAN. Well-known and beautiful. Noted for its attractive yellow-copper buds. Strong grower and free bloomer. Our most popular multicolor rose.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. Large, semi-double blooms of cerise-pink flame, scarlet and yellow. Well known and popular.

CONDESSA de SASTAGO. One of the most brilliantly colored and fragrant roses in our entire garden. You'll marvel at its rich, indescribable coloring of oriental red and yellow. Large, double flowers. A free blooming beauty from Spain.

CLIMBING ROSES

C. PAUL'S SCARLET. Well known for its intense scarlet display in the spring. We know of no other rose to equal it—a perfectly solid blanket and blaze of red. One of the earliest bloomers. Vigorous, healthy bush. Good for fence, trellis, or anywhere you want a good red climber.

CL. PINK COLUMBIA. A good pink climber with the attractive Columbia-type buds and bloom. Long blooming season.

CL. RED BRIARCLIFFE. A red climber of outstanding merit. Blooms over a long period of time. Lovely buds and blooms.

CL. ETOILE de HOLLANDE. Similar to the bush but a climber, and a good one. Red. Long blooming season.

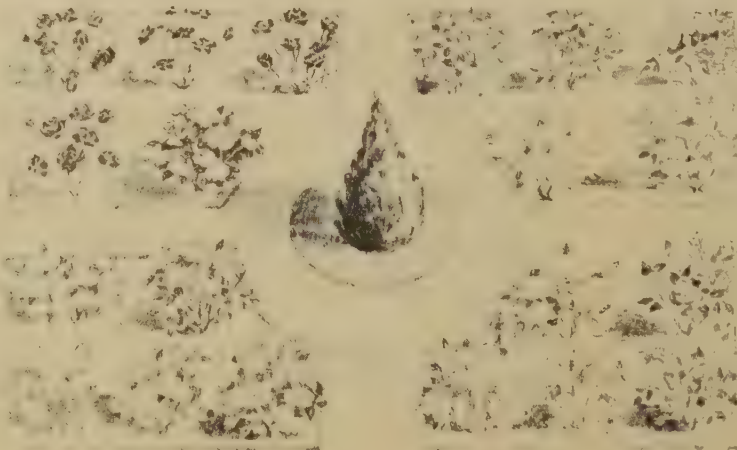
CL. TALISMAN. Excellent Bloomer. One of the best ever-blooming climbers.

CL. BLAZE. Sometimes called the everblooming Paul Scarlet. Strong grower. Patented. \$1.50 each

A SIMPLE GRAYWAY ROSE GARDEN

Interesting,
Inexpensive and
Attractive

A simple, inexpensive arrangement of a rose bed is very attractive—and so easy to construct. Many beautiful arrangements of your favorite colors are possible. Plant solid beds of the colors you love best.



THE "GOLDEN RULE" OF GRAYWAY ASSURES YOUR SUCCESS

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT "THE GRAYWAY"

100% ALIVE AND GROWING

Dear Mr. Gray:—This spring I received from you 102 of your smallest size pecan trees with chemically treated roots. I thought you would be interested to know that every tree is living and unless the summer should prove too hot on them, I believe the chances are good for 100 per cent survival.

Since it is difficult to get delivery unless orders are placed early, I want to place my order now for 200 more trees, same varieties, size, and root treatment as these. You may place my order on file for these trees.—C.F.K., Tulsa, Okla.

SURVIVE OVERFLOW AND WEEDS

Dear Mr. Gray:—In the spring of 1943 and also 1944, I purchased some pecan trees from you. Part of these trees were planted on overflow river bottom land, partly as an experiment to indicate what success, if any, could be expected from this kind of planting on a larger scale. The trees were planted by hired help, under my wife's supervision, none of whom knew anything about planting trees. After being planted, the trees received practically no care or attention whatsoever. Last year corn was planted among the trees, but overflows got most of it, and in the Fall the field was one big weed patch. This year was even worse. I am told there were 15 overflows on this land this year, each one lasting from a few hours, to several days. I came down here, from Kansas, a few days ago, and found my pecan orchard was covered with cocklebur, averaging about waist high. It looked like a problem to find any trees that might still be alive, but after locating one or two, by stepping off about 70 feet in the right direction the next one could be located, etc. I used a weed scythe to clear a space around the trees. I was surprised, and of course pleased to find probably 75 per cent of them living, and apparently in very good shape. I feel so greatly encouraged by the experiment that I have decided to plant more pecan trees this coming year, if they can be obtained. I would also like larger trees, as I think they would be better for this overflow land. I imagine I might be able to use 250 or more trees. Can you supply them? If so, please send me a list of varieties available, with prices, etc.

E.M.K., Atoka, Okla.

99 OUT OF 100—USED CHEMICAL ROOT TREATMENT

Dear Mr. Gray:—Of the 100 trees I set out for myself, 97 are this fall growing and in nice shape. Two were broken off by cattle that accidentally got in the orchard and would have been O. K. if this hadn't happened. One failed to start but sprouted below the graft. So I should say 99 out of 100. So you must know I am well satisfied. Every tree growing jumped right out this spring and went on as if they were never transplanted. They are all chemically root-treated. I also transplanted 100 trees of another variety that you don't handle and you can sure tell them from your trees. Your 3 Charlotte Giants and 2 Bruce plums also started and have done fine.

—W.H.F., San Antonio

PROUD OF GRAYWAY ROSE BUSHES

Dear Sir:—This is to advise that I came to your nursery in December and received my rose bushes, of which I am very proud, as some of them are now blooming and are looking good.

Will be glad to recommend your roses to anyone interested in roses, also shrubs and pecans.—J.R.H., Fort Worth.

FIRST PEACHES EVER TO SEE RIPEN IN MY VICINITY

Dear Mr. Gray:—Several years ago I purchased from you two peach trees and two grape vines. The next year each of the peach trees bore a few peaches, those from one of them ripening. Small boys pulled the green peaches off the other. The tree upon which the peaches ripened has bloomed profusely each year since, but a late freeze has prevented it bearing peaches. This year, however, having no late freeze, it bore a prolific crop, which is just ripening. These are the first peaches I have ever seen ripen in this vicinity and they are delicious. I should say that even though the tree is very small it must have borne a bushel of edible peaches.

This is a small, free-stone peach, pink tinged and with dark green specks on the skin. My impression is that it was called the Mayflower. I would like to know for certain, and whether you can furnish more of them this fall.

The grape vines bear more grapes than the neighborhood can consume. I picked a bushel or more of the small green grapes for preserving and still the vines are loaded heavily with large, fine looking grapes. I believe this grape was called the Champaign. I have had several inquiries of persons who wish to obtain some.—I.S.H., Houston.

A ROSE OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY

Gentlemen:—The shrubbery we got last spring from you is all doing just fine. About the Red Briarcliffe rose. I can never say enough to express how perfectly beautiful and healthy it is. It is the most wonderful bush in the whole yard. Has the largest and healthiest stems and foliage as well as a large long bud in deep red and is beautiful still in full bloom.

We can't say enough about how pleased we are with all our things that have come from Gray's Nursery.

—Mrs. M.K.N., Dallas

GRAYWAY PECAN TREES PRODUCING NICELY

Dear Mr. Gray:—As I have recently had no opportunity to see you, I want to write you about my pecan crop. You will recall that in February, I purchased nine pecan trees of the following varieties: one, Moore, two Squirrel's Delight, one Burkett, two Western Schley, two Schley, and one Success.

At the time the trees were set out, they measured from 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter. Some of the trees are now 6 inches or more in diameter. Last year I gathered about 26 pounds of pecans. This year I have weighed up 50 pounds. Had it not been for the "case bearer" I am sure I would have harvested as much as 100 pounds this year. The nuts are large, plumply filled out, and have a fine flavor.—C.T.W., Dallas.

WE WOULDN'T SELL A TREE WE WOULDN'T BUY!

We know trees—know what is necessary to build strength and vitality, the things that make for long years of sturdy growth and worthwhile production.

The trees we select for our customers from thousands of GRAYWAY trees in our nursery are the same trees we would select for ourselves. We would insist upon the best for us—no less is good enough for our customers and friends.

The largest county in Texas is Brewster with an area of 6,208 square miles, being approximately six times as large as the state of Rhode Island. Rockwall is the smallest Texas county—having an area of 147 square miles. Thus Texas' largest county is forty-two times as large as its smallest.

Promise is good, intention is better, performance is best.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."—Keats.

The age of the average Christmas tree when cut is about five years.

There are one hundred different species of singing birds in the United States.

While California's Redwood trees are commonly supposed to be the tallest in the world, some Australian Eucalyptus are higher.

Character is what we are; reputation is what people think we are.

French heels are so called because Louis XVI, a short man, wore high heels to appear taller.

The ostrich is the largest of living birds, an adult male standing about 8 feet high, and weighing about 300 pounds.

It has been estimated that the work of 3 billion hard driven unskilled laborers would be required to replace the work done by machinery in the United States.

The Bible is world's best seller. An average of 30 million copies are sold yearly, about 80,000 a day.

Cutting down trees has a decided effect on climate and soil fertility. It is an established fact that forests tend to prevent extremes of temperature, either hot or cold, and thereby moderate climate. They also prevent the washing away of soil, retard and often prevent floods and thus make cultivation of more land possible, land which without trees would be arid waste.



Grape vines should be trimmed in the fall because vines are likely to bleed in excess if trimmed just before the sap rises.



Finland is the most thickly forested country in the world. Of her total surface 61.5 per cent is covered with dense forests and a further 30 per cent consists of sparsely wooded marshes.



Children have become so expensive that only the poor can afford them.



Texas is the leading pecan-producing state in the union, Oklahoma is second and Georgia is third.



Snakes do not charm birds in the understood sense of the word. The instinctive fear that a small bird has for a snake paralyzes the muscles of the bird and prevents its escape.



Here's one of the most amusing stories that we have run across. Get the point and enjoy a good laugh.

When a midwestern reporter turned in a story about a farmer's loss of 2,025 pigs by theft, an alert copyreader thought the figure pretty high; phoned the farmer to check on it.

"Did you lose 2,025 pigs?" he asked.

The distraught farmer answered, "Yeth."

So the smart newsman thanked him; changed the copy to make the loss two sows and 25 pigs.



Think of a number, add 666 and subtract the sum of 999. Again subtract the remainder from 333 and you will have the number you thought of. Try it, anyway, and you will find that you come out right every time.



TREE TOPS YIELD MONEY CROPS

THE BASIS ON WHICH WE SOLICIT BUSINESS

QUALITY: In a nursery tree, Quality should be measured by actual performance by successful transplanting, rapid growth, years of profitable production, etc. Our first aim is to grow the finest and best trees that science, skill and good management can produce. Our tested rootstocks, used exclusively in O. S. GRAY NURSERY, are the result of more than a decade of scientific experiments which have resulted in "Good Blood at Both Ends of the Tree."

SERVICE: Our interest in the welfare of our customers extends further than the actual sale of trees. We consider ourselves obligated to render every assistance that may help develop beautiful and profitable pecan orchards. Often we are able to render a service worth more to the customer than he actually paid us for trees. This does not increase the price of our trees, but adds greatly to their value to our customers, as it has enabled some to succeed who otherwise might have failed.

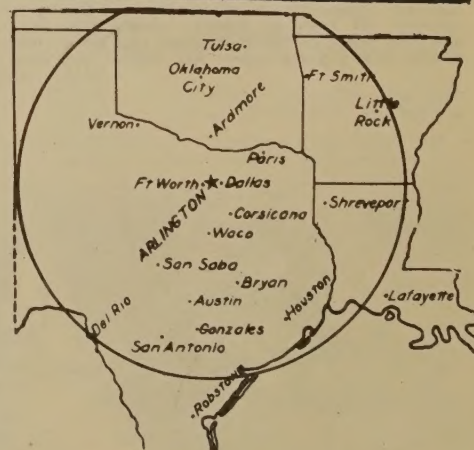
FAIR DEALING: We believe in a "square deal," where both the buyer and seller are better off because of the transaction. Customers, who sooner or later learn the truth, resent dishonesty and misrepresentation. We are in business to stay and deal with our customers so that they remain our friends and recommend us to others. Most of our business is with customers whom our friends have sent to us.

PRICE: Unless the customer is satisfied with quality and service, and is assured that he is getting value received for his money, price means little. Our list of satisfied customers is ample proof that we give our customers as much, or more, for each dollar as they can get anywhere.

ORDER BY MAIL

Enclosed in this catalog will be found an Order Blank with complete instructions for ordering GRAYWAY Trees and Plants by mail. Write O. S. GRAY NURSERY, P. O. Box 513, Arlington, Texas.

LOCATED FOR SERVICE



Arlington is located on U. S. Highway 80 and the I. & P. Railroad, halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth. O. S. Gray Nursery is about 12 miles from Fort Worth and 18 miles from Dallas, within easy reach of rail and truck lines of both cities. Nursery office is one-half mile west of Arlington, on U. S. Highway 80.

Visitors Always Welcome

GUARANTEE

We have been growing and selling nursery stock for more than fifteen years, and our thousands of satisfied customers and friends are the result of our way of doing business. We guarantee our GRAYWAY Trees and Plants to be in first-class, livable condition when they leave the nursery, but we do not guarantee them to grow. We exercise greatest care to keep our varieties true to name, and should any trees sold by us, prove not true to name, they will be replaced or the purchase price refunded upon proper proof. It is mutually agreed between us and our customers that we will in no way be liable for more than the original purchase price. We give no other warranty, expressed or implied, unless in writing and over the personal signature of O. S. Gray.



• **EVERBEARING TREE BLACKBERRY**

Six Gallons of Blackberries From One Plant

History of the Tree Everbearing Blackberry

Last summer, during a visit to Parker County, Texas, I came across a very interesting blackberry patch belonging to A. E. Boothe and Son. The unusual plants, about shoulder high, were planted about twelve feet apart each way and plowed both ways with a tractor. Mr. Boothe gave us the following information about this berry:—

"This new berry came into our possession as a seedling some eight years ago, but far from being perfected. After years of patient and painstaking efforts, the undesirable plants have been taken out, leaving us now with a variety that comes true and the plants are exactly alike.

"The first year's growth is inclined to droop to the ground; second and third year they put out two to six tree-like canes that attain a height

of four to six and a half feet, with bushes from five to nine feet across the top of the tree-like bush.

"Due to the nature of their growth and the long period of ripening of the berry, we have named it **TREE EVERBEARING BLACKBERRY**. It seems to grow in any soil or climate and has stood twenty below zero without any injury.

"We have trial plantings in Central, Southwest and Northwest Texas; New Mexico and Louisiana. All are thriving and doing well.

"With us, this berry has never bloomed earlier than May 10th. Berries start ripening June 20th and continue through August. The fruits are round, good size, sweet, yet enough acid for jams and jellies. Excellent keeper, has a rubber-like skin but not tough, making it a wonderful shipper. Plants are very thorny, but berries grow on a long fruit stem in clusters of seven to thirty berries. Ninety percent of the fruit on our vines grows on limbs extending above the thorns.

Another feature that people like is that the fruit is borne up off the ground and ninety-five per cent is free from dirt, regardless of weather.

"From a two-year old plant we have gathered three gallons, or 24 pounds. Three-year plants have broken all records with a yield of 6 gallons, or 48 pounds of fruit from one plant, or at the rate of more than 7¼ tons per acre, planted 12 by 12 feet, without any fertilizer.

"We now have some 325 five-year-old plants from which we sold their entire crop this year at \$1.00 to \$1.33⅓ per gallon, there being no berries on the market when they ripen. It seems to have unlimited possibilities as a commercial berry.

"They have shown no sign of disease that other berries have, or of weakening after bearing over a period of years. Instead, they get larger and more thrifty. If there isn't an abundance of rain, plant where it can be watered.

"The undreamed of feature of this berry is that people in our towns and cities who have been deprived of fresh fruits may now grow all the berries they can use for pies, jams and jellies from six plants in the yard or small garden, taking no more care of them than a common shrub.

We have arranged with Mr. Boothe for distributing this Everbearing Tree Blackberry, with its unusual features. The plants, it seems to us, resembles the Himalaya blackberry. The illustration will show you how the plants look on the Boothe farm.



SIX GALLONS OF BERRIES FROM ONE PLANT

3 plants Postpaid, \$ 2.75
6 plants Postpaid, 5.00
100 plants Postpaid, 75.00

NOTE: We have a full-grown plant on display in our Nursery at Arlington.



You CAN GROW PEACHES LIKE THESE!

Sensational New CHARLOTTE GIANT...

Ripens after Elbertas are
Gone . . . to Delight You
When You Want Peaches
Most and Can't Get Them!

**DELICIOUS, YELLOW-FLESHED
PERFECT FREESTONE! BIG!
BEAUTIFUL! SURE BEARING!**

The color photo reproduced on this page will give you some idea of the magnificent CHARLOTTE GIANT, but no photograph, no description, can do justice to this marvelous peach. No illustration can tell the vivid story of the dark red blush of the CHARLOTTE with rich undertones of yellow, the gleaming hues of red and gold against dark green leaves.

There's pride, joy, wholesome beauty in the CHARLOTTE GIANT. What a peach! So huge, so juicy! And what rugged, healthy trees; so loaded with fruit that when old time fruit growers saw our trees, they exclaimed, "It just can't be true!" But it is true.

You'll thrill to the CHARLOTTE GIANT'S rich red and gold color. You'll applaud its delicious flavor, marvel at how loaded it is with juice. You'll like its sweetness—without the bitter whang of Elbertas. And firm—it's probably the best shipper and keeper of them all. You'll like when it ripens especially—when you want peaches most you'll have an abundance of CHARLOTTE GIANTS. Best of all, it's a sure bearer. The CHARLOTTE GIANTS in our test orchard have not missed a crop in nearly 20 years.

20 YEARS INVESTED FOR YOU

The CHARLOTTE GIANT is the climax of more than 20 years of selecting and breeding peaches, other fruits and pecans, by the noted horticulturist, J. A. Evans of Arlington, Texas, for a number of years horticulturist for the Extension Division of Texas A & M College. More than 20 years—planting, watching, selecting, developing—so YOU could have peaches like these amazing CHARLOTTE GIANTS in your orchard or yard. It's a new kind of peach! It's a better peach! You've never seen one like it. Only a few hundred trees are in existence.

CHARLOTTE GIANT

"The Peach Beautiful"

PHOTO SHOWS ACTUAL SIZE OF PEACH
(PRICES ON PAGE 13)

**Look for this CERTIFICATE on all purchases of
nursery stock. It is your GUARANTEE**

that the stock you receive has been inspected by our competent State officials and found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. All our nursery stock is inspected by the trained personnel of our State Department of Agriculture, and we are issued this certificate only after it has been determined that our stock meets their standards of pest freedom.

We attach copy of our certificate on all our shipments. Look for it. It is your guarantee backed by our State Department of Agriculture.

Form No. 16053 C, STATE OF TEXAS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICIAL NURSERY INSPECTION CERTIFICATE, NURSERY STOCK. THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE: grown, exhibited or held for sale by: ARLINGTON, O. S. GRAY NURSERY, TARRANT. has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector of this Department in accordance with the provisions of the Orchard and Nursery Inspection Laws of the State of Texas, and was found to be apparently free from Dangerously Injurious Insect Pests and Plant Diseases. Approved: [Signature] Commissioner of Agriculture. Austin, Texas, August 20, 1942. This certificate is void after September 1, 1942.

O. S. GRAY NURSERY ARLINGTON, TEXAS